The Saturday Evening Post.

Vol. III.—No. 50. PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 11, 1824. Whole No. 176.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, three doors below Second street, at $2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance; or $3 if not paid during the year—Advertisements inserted at the customary price.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

When first our maiden strain essay'd to rise
On feeble wings to Pindus's golden skies,
With awe we half'd its flight, as mothings cheer'd
It on its course, and for its fate we fear'd.
But Beauty's eyes have turn our timid lay,
And friendly voice has cheer'd it on its way:
No more we fear, for kind and warm applause,
Now lends us freely to our pleasing cause;
For 'tis most pleasing task to trace with care
The blooming flowers which deck that bright parterre,
Sweet Pindus's garden, where each budding shoot,
Reveals gay clusters of pure fragrant fruit.
What tho' perchance some sprouts we have to trim,
Here bind a twig, and there reclaim a limb,
Yet if that twig a purer bud produce,
Or if that limb attain a nobler use,
While on their fate fair Heaven's pure reviving dew,
With pride we exclaim, "we ardored too."

Pegasus's sweet notes once more have met our ear,
There notes which often we have fay'd to hear.
But Pegasus! tell us why so sad thy strain!
Has sorrow planted in thy breast a pain?
Has ruffian hosom, join'd with gentle love
Of thy pure breast, whose worth is ne'er could own?
Or does the thought of absent friends impart,
A shade, which casts half pales, half sombre thy heart?
Indulge us more thy plaintive strain, it lends
To gloomy clouds; the melancholy sheds
On life, and genius, op'ning into day,
Does all to its endeavors sinks a prey.

Again have Solon's verses met our eye,
And in his song much genius we descry.
His "Flights of Fancy" lure the mind from life,
To ideal scenes of love or deadly strife;
And while we sigh for Valour fallen low,
We drop a tear for sorrowing Beauty's woe;
For "blasted Beauty," o'er whose brain the thoughts
Of what she was, with sad despair is fraught.

We for the present cease; perchance we'll raise
Again a song of exultant, end of praise.
"Justice shall guide our pen," we ne'er have swerv'd
From truth, our given praise when undeserv'd—
No thanes shall damn us, no shame dismay;
We'll keep the "even tenor of our way."

One ear* has heark'd, but in such hideous strain,
We ne'er can wish to hear his notes again.
His wild, unearthly howl new discomposes
A single feature on the face of
MOSES.

* * A friend to the author"—Query, what author? Did this injured champion think that the able writers alluded to, (we hope not shamefacedly) in our first communication, could, in any case, require his assistance?

"LONG HUNG THE GLOOM."

Long hung the gloom, on Greece's land,
Where tears her Patriots vainly shed;
The tyrant's foot was on her neck,
And Despair was Greece's God.

Her sons were bound in Turkish chains,
Her daughters felt their fellow state,
And thro'out Greece's fertile plains,
A gallant nation wept in fate.

But hark, the Trump! the Battle blast
Is ringing o'er the Aegean sea;
The age of glory is not passed,
And Greece shall be free! ! !

The spirits of the mighty dead,
Look down upon the mortal fray;
And O, the light their deeds have shed,
Shall give to Greece a glorious day.

The crescent wanes, its light is waning,
The glimmering of a clouded star;
But oh, the cross in splendor burning,
Rides victress of the holy war.

And now from Greece's fertile plains,
The tyrant exulam for is gone,
While liberty triumphant reigns,
And hails the Greek free once!

Live on!—for all is blooming now,
There's none to make the soul afraid,
And Joy sports gaily o'er the brow
Of every Grecian maid.
JERRY.

A Scene from "The Heart of Mid Lothian,"

EFFIE DEANS AND JEANNIE,

AFTER THE CONVICTION OF "THE LILY."

Farewell! the deep bell will toll mournfully soft
The knell which will summon the convict to rest;
From earth soon will flee my young agonied soul,
And the green turf will cover my love stricken breast.

Yet, sister, believe me that guilty I die
Of the crime which is falsely imputed to me;
There is one, that Omnipotent reigneth on high,
Who knows that from bloodshed thy hands are still free.

Alas! I thought not when in blossom of May,
Our Father a thorn from his garden forth cast,
That I like that thorn would be hurl'd far away,
To perish in youth, by seduction's chill blast.

Now, sister, before thee in anguish I kneel,
If thou can'st, from a low ignominious grave
But spare me—if e'er tender mercy you feel,
Oh! hasten, your heart broken Sister to save.

Yes, yes, I will save thee, thou shew thy poor heart,
My Sister, I'll haste to our Monarch and pray;
And tho' now in sorrow and anguish we part,
I soon will return to chase sorrow away.

Then she left her, and swift o'er mountain thro' vale,
She hasten'd and knelt to her monarch in tears;
With eloquence told him, the sorrowful tale,
He listened and granted her agonied prayers.

Once more to the cell now in joy she returns,
Dispell'd from her bosom is woe's racking pain;
Once more the bright lamp of felicity burns,
For St. Leonard's fair "Lily" is blooming again.
SELIM.

LINES WRITTEN BENEATH A DRAWING OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

The mouldering pile reveals to curious eye,
A monumental tale of days gone by;
Each crumbling stone, slowly passing to decay,
Proclaims the pride of ages past away.
Thy nodding towers, oh! Greece, thy taste proclaim;
Thy falling statues now uphold thy fame,
And tell of heroism, arts, and love,
That sanctified thy ever hallow'd shore.

Thus, in the few remains of that proud race
Which erst Columbia peopled, do we trace
A Montezuma's greatness; or the life
Which gave a Pocahontas world inspire.

That race is passing like the noon-day snow,
When vernal suns with heat begin to glow;
But oh! the records of their greatness o'er
Shall live, while greatness claims a tribute here.

I love the Indian.—Ere the white man came
And taught him vice, and infamy, and shame,
His soul was noble; in the sun he saw
His God, and worship'd him with trembling awe.
Tho' rude his life, his bosom never beat
With jealous fears, hate and dark deceit.

The mum may hope that by some gayer streams,
Forever bright with morning's golden beams,
On happier hunting grounds their souls may rove,
Near the great spirit who resides above.
FRANCIS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Even so ye also appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity. Matth. xxiii. 28.

The excitement produced among the reverend diviars, by the self-denying doctrines of Elias Hicks, is one among the many evidences of his standing on the same ground originally taken by the Quakers.

About a century and an half ago, George Fox, William Penn, and a few other eminently gifted individuals, seeing the abject state of Christendom, under the yoke of an hireling clergy, compelled to subscribe to whatever creed the interest or caprice of their spiritual leaders prompted them to enforce, were emboldened to make a firm stand against the corruptions that had crept into the Church; and by their practice, as well as preaching, endeavoured to inculcate the same sound and self evident doctrines, in reviving which, Elias Hicks has been so distinguished an instrument in the present day of degeneracy. Like him, Fox and Penn were immediately attacked by the mercenary and formal professors of their time; and like him they maintained their religious warfare, regardless of consequences. They could not deny their Lord and Master, to purchase exemption even from the loathsome dungeon; nor, like the modern Quakers of their native England, compromise fundamental principles for the privilege of familiarity with Right Honorables, Dukes, and Reverend Clergymen; but boldly, amidst the heat of persecution, supported their Christian testimonies against an hireling ministry, and against giving flattering titles unto men.

How naturally was it to be expected, that a similar course on the part of Elias Hicks should produce a similar effect on the formalist of the present day. But the persecution against Elias has one prominent feature, which was wanting to complete the scene in which Fox and Penn were engaged, viz. that it was begun by brethren of his own religious society.

In every reformation ever attempted in Christendom, it has been the prevailing disposition in those who succeeded the Reformers, to suppose their predecessors had achieved all that was necessary; and that it only remained for them to sit down at their ease, and enjoy the good inheritance left them: so the descendants of the early Quakers, instead of carrying on the reformation so happily begun, settled down upon the foundation laid by their forefathers, instead of proceeding to build the superstructure designed to be erected thereon. Had these only been faithful as their fathers were, and not bowed in the house of Rimmon, it is impossible to conceive to what a state of perfection the society might have arrived ere this day.

There have not been wanting, however, in any stage of Quakerism, an enlightened few, whose salt was the preservation of the society: it was the lot of these to mourn in secret over the waste places of Jerusalem, and sometimes to foretell the scattering in Jacob and the dividing in Israel, so abundantly fulfilled in our generation. They saw with dismay the bands which modern Philistines were riveting upon the society; but it was reserved for the Samson-like spirit of Elias to shew that they were but as green withes. *He* beheld with equal disgust the *formal Quaker* and the *formal* Presbyterian, and with a march unimpeded by the Midianish host of his opposers, he advances on his gospel errand, to arouse the carnal-minded from their spiritual slumber, and to turn them from the dark mazes of tradition to the unalterable light of Truth within; the *primary* doctrine of the Gospel; the *fundamental* doctrine of early Quakerism; but, alas! the *stumbling-block* to the traditional Christian of this bewildered age, who had rather continue blind, and be led by the blind, than have the veil of prejudice and the mists of superstition removed from their eyes: for having been long accustomed to dwell in darkness, their visual organs are too sensitive to bear the *light*; so much so that they wince and are offended at the very *mention* of it. In this bedeviled situation are many now involved, who, nevertheless, boast of Penn, Fox, and Barclay, as their predecessors in the same religious faith; but who, in the fulness of their zeal for promoting their own *modernized views* of Quaker principles, can refuse the hand of fellowship to Elias, for following in the tracks of those early Patriarchs in the Church, and cordially reach it to any pharisaical professor, no matter how irreligious in practice, who will join in their ranks to oppose that devoted servant: they even make themselves the willing instruments of detraction, by diffusing far and wide pamphlets, intended to lay waste the religious character of this venerable father in Israel, a minister of their own society, and in full unity with the great body of Friends on this continent. Yea! *libellous pamphlets*, written by nobody knows whom, are sold, bought and gratuitously distributed by *preachers, elders, overseers*, and others of a religious body, who profess to the world to disown members for *detraction*, and whose discipline enjoins it upon them so to do.

As to the doctrines promulgated by Elias Hicks, they need only a cordial comparison with those of early Friends to prove their similarity; but it were silly in a follower of the early Quakers to attempt to vindicate the religious character of this great man, against charges of unsoundness preferred by *such assailants*; it is a sufficient refutation of their calumnies to know, that in their opposition to this eminent minister and fellow member, they have the cordial co-operation of the *Clergy*, a class of men from whom the true Quaker has always conscientiously dissented, *both in faith and practice*; it is the *apostatized* Quaker alone who can go hand in hand with them; who can soften down the religious testimonies of the society into *mere peculiarities*, and sacrifice, on the altar of popularity, those *ancient principles* which our ancestors suffered so severely to establish.
F. P. B.

THE HEIRESS.

A sprightly, rosy cheeked, flaxen haired little girl, used to sit in the pleasant evenings of June, on the marble steps opposite my lodgings, when I lived in Philadelphia, and sing over a hundred little sonnets, and tell over as many tales, in a sweet voice, and with an air of delightful simplicity, that charmed me many a time. She was then an orphan child, and commonly reported to be rich—often and often I sat after a day of toil and vexation, and listened to her innocent voice, breathing forth the notes of peace and happiness which flowed cheerfully from a light heart, and felt a portion of that tranquility steal over my own bosom—such was Eliza Huntly when I first knew her.

Several years had elapsed, during which time I had been absent from the city, when, walking along one of the most fashionable squares, I saw an elegant female figure step into a carriage, followed by a gentleman and two pretty children. I did not immediately recognise her face, but my friend who was by my elbow, said do you not remember little Eliza who used to sing for us when we lived together in Walnut street?—I did remember it was herself.

She used to be fond, said he, of treating her little circle of friends with romances: and at last she acted out a neat romance herself—she came out in the gay circle of life under the auspices of her guardians; it was said by some that she was rich—very rich; but the amount of her wealth did not appear to be a publicity; however the current, and, as was generally believed, well founded report was sufficient to draw around her many admirers—and among the number not a few serious courtiers.

She did not wait long before a young gentleman on whom she looked with a somewhat jealous eye, because he was the gayest and handsomest of her lovers, emboldened by the partiality, made her an offer. Probably she blushed and her heart fluttered a little, but they were sitting in a moonlight parlour, and as her embarrassment was more than half concealed, she soon recovered, and as a waggish humor happened to have the ascendency, she put on a serious face, told him she had been honored by his preference, but that there was one matter which she wished well understood before, by giving a reply, she bound him to his promise. Perhaps you may have thought me wealthy; I would not for the world have you labor under a mistake on that point; I am worth eighteen hundred dollars.

She was proceeding, but the gentleman started as if electrified; eighteen hundred dollars, he repeated in a manner that betrayed the most eminent surprise; yes, ma'am, said he, awkwardly, I did understand you were worth a great deal more—but—

No, sir, she replied; no excuse or apologies; think about what I have told you; you are embarrassed now; answer me another time; and rising, she bade him good night.

She just escaped a trap; he went next day to her guardians, to inquire more particularly into her affairs, and receiving the same answer he dropped the suit at once.

The next serious proposal followed soon after, and this too came from one who had succeeded to a large portion of her esteem; but applying the same crucible to the love he offered her, she found a like result. He too left her and she rejoiced in another fortunate escape.

She some time after became acquainted with a young gentleman of slender fortune, in whose approaches she thought she discovered more of the timorous diffidence of love than she had witnessed before. She did not check him in his hopes, and in process of time he too made her an offer. But, when she spoke of her fortune, he begged her to be silent, it is its virtue, worth and beauty, said he, that I pay my court, not to fortune. In you I shall obtain what is worth more than gold. She was most agreeably disappointed. They were married; and after the union was solemnized, she made him master of her fortune with herself. I am indeed worth eighteen hundred dollars, said she to him, but I have never said how much more, and I never hope to enjoy more pleasure than I feel this moment when I tell you my fortune is one hundred and eighty thousand.

It was actually so, but still her husband often tells her that in her he possesses a far more noble fortune.

From the Village Record.

Messrs. Printers,

I am a young man, not yet of age, have no trade, my father has no farm to give me, and I am at the same time doing nothing, and at a loss what to do. Lazy I am not, that's certain, for I can travel from morning till night hunting squirrels—or roam the banks of the Brandywine mile after mile with my hook and line. Ignorant the world cannot call me, for who knows better where the patridge clusters, squirrels are to be found, or where are the best places for fishing? Every bird I know from its voice, can tell to what kind every sort of nest and egg belongs, from the sparrow that builds in the tussock, its curtained bed, to the wren that lays her thirteen lightish eggs in a silken nest in a hole in the old apple tree—up to the crow that drops her two eggs on a miserable plat of sticks on the lofty oak.

But what of all this? Knowledge and industry of this sort will neither buy me a new coat, nor give me bread and butter. You see sober thoughts begin to press upon my mind, and why should they not? for I have arrived to that time of life when the gay glance of the eye of a pretty girl makes my heart go bump—bump—against my side, like a stamper in an old fashioned samp mortar. There is a comical old gentleman who lives near us, who has several pretty girls, with whom I have occasionally hunted birds eggs, and as I am a laughing, good natured fellow that loves dancing, sleighing, kissing, and such pastimes, I am no inconsiderable favorite with them, and am a little jealous that daddy Pembroke thinks, by and by, perhaps, one of the girls will get upon my shoulders a 'poose back for life: him I advise with now and then.

'So,' the other day, says I to him, 'Mr. Pembroke, I have a notion to get into some regular business.'

'Well thought of, lad'—said he, 'though rather late I think; and what great business is this you are about to undertake? Some large manufactory, I suppose, since the Tariff bill has passed; or a wholesale store, or some mighty affair, I dare say?'

'Upon my word, sir,' replied I, rather gravely, you are disposed to jest, but in solemn earnest I came for your advice.'

'Well, well,' said he, good naturedly, and in an encouraging tone, for he saw I was a little hurt, 'and what business is it you think of undertaking; I am sure no one would be more glad to see you prosper, unless,' adding he, looking at the door where Edith was peeping through, 'perhaps it may be Edith?' The girl scampered away, and I was somewhat confused, but answered, 'I have a notion of becoming a stage driver.'

'A stage driver!' repeated the old man, and shook his head, 'that will never do, child,' said he, 'you are young and giddy—a stage driver is thrown into much company, he has many invitations by the passengers, to drink when he does not need it, and is led into bad habits unless he keep a more than mortal watch over his conduct. Besides, my lad, there are many young women allured by the gay whistle of the stage driver, who contrive to get into his stage, under one pretence or another, and he is apt to be led astray.'—'That will never do!' exclaimed Edith, who, although she had run away at first, had too much of mother Eve in her to keep out of hearing.

'If that won't answer,' said I, 'what would you think of my becoming a carter, and driving a waggon to Pitt? I am an excellent hand among horses.'

'Worse and worse'—cried he, 'Ay, the boy is mad. A teamster to Pitt to be sure! you would be ruined; you, so young; why man you ought by all means to be married before you undertake any business attended with so many temptations.'—'Don't you know,' continued he, 'that the prettiest girls in all the country are to be found at those houses where the waggons stop, don't you know you would fall in love, head over ears with half a dozen, and ten chances to one, that, in despair of which to take, you would go and hang yourself, you young dog. Don't go to that business till you get married.'

'No—that will never do till you get married,' cried Edith roguishly.

Not exactly understanding whether Mr. Pembroke meant to put upon me, or whether he really thought neither of the sorts of business would suit, I was not a little piqued at his answer, and so, for mischief, I put another question to him.

'And what, sir,' said I, soberly, 'would you think of my taking to town a drove of grass hoppers. I am told they fetch a capital price to feed mocking birds?'

'A drove of grass hoppers! you impudent rascal,' said he, raising his cane, which as it fell towards my head was arrested by the arm of Edith, poor girl, who had sprung to my rescue.

'How could you anger father so?' said she, reddening half with the pain of the blow, and half at having exposed herself for me.

Now, Messrs. Printers, what I want to know, is, not whether I had better drive stage, or go to waggoning; but whether you think Edith likes me.

Yours, to serve, PROSPER WESTBROOK.

Printer's answer—We shall consider the matter, humming to ourselves, 'Oh—'tis love—'tis love,' and give our opinion another time.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"O! woman! woman! the bane of man!!"—Scott.

Many are the essays that have been written upon the subject of curiosity, and numerous are the ideas that have been expressed by phrenologists upon it—but all have come short, very far short, of giving us that clear and comprehensive view of the subject, which in my opinion it ought to have. Having lately read in the "*Spectator*," an interesting account of the dissection of a Beau's *head* and a Coquette's *heart*, I feel a very great desire (not *curiosity*) to know why it is this quality is so generally confined to the women! Although the men may be somewhat tinctured with it, yet it must be generally acknowledged, that women have the more. Would that an Addison, a Steele, or their worthy cotemporaries, were now in existence, that they might undertake the difficult task of dissecting some of the heads of some of our most curious women! for, alas! I think, we have no one now among us, who would have so much curiosity as to undertake the job. If undertaken, I fear the brain-pan would be found but a sorry *sactum?* Should the dissector try the brains in the furnace, methinks they would be found a little like the dissected heart, which, when placed in the fire to try its quality by refining, remained untouched for a length of time; the fire blazed around it, and still it remained the same impenetrable barrier it had always done against the fire of love, until at length it cracked —*prodigious*—the noise whereof awoke the "*Spectator*," by which misfortune the world still remains in ignorance of what finally became of it, and is likely to remain so, unless I may be allowed to pass my opinion, which is this—it perished! The fall of Adam and Eve is most beautifully described in "words sublime," in "*Criticisms upon Milton's Paradise Lost*" Upon reading this highly interesting account, I have come to the conclusion, that it was *curiosity* caused Eve to touch of the forbidden fruit, and as we are descendants of Adam and Eve, the ladies having more curiosity than the gentlemen, is to be attributed to that circumstance, it may, however, be urged against us, that Adam also partook of the forbidden fruit. I admit it—but I say it was *not* curiosity that invited him to taste of it, but the winning eloquence of a woman that overcame him, and from that bright scene of bliss which he was destined to enjoy in Paradise, was banished the Garden of Eden, and made the inseparable companion of misery. In fact, the author of the work alluded to has just my sentiments, that, although Adam involved all mankind in misery, his crime proceeded from a weakness, which every man is inclined to pardon and commiserate, as it seems rather the *frailty* of human nature, than of the person who offended, and indeed every one is apt to excuse a fault which he himself might have fallen into—in a word, it was the EXCESS of love for Eve, that *raised* Adam!
PENN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Reflections on a Tour through Virginia and a part of North Carolina, in the Summer of 1822.

The Lake of the Dismal Swamp.

Away to the Dismal Swamp he speeds—
His path was rugged and sore,
Through tangled juniper, beds of reeds,
Through many a fen, where the serpent feeds,
And man never trod before!—*Moore.*

The lake in the Great Dismal Swamp, known by the name of *Drummond's Pond*, constitutes one of the completest arcanas in nature that recollection can dwell upon. At the upper extremity of Virginia, where it joins with North Carolina, about 12 miles from Norfolk, the astonished traveller will find this strange excavation in the low lands, an expanse of seven miles in extent, filled with water of a peculiar character, possessing a specific gravity lighter than rain water. As you approach this natural or tumultuary reservoir, every thing that can surprise, and add terror, by dark and dreary associates of the forest and the dismal, at once surround you. Every step discovers greater danger. Immense cypress trees, interspersed with the rude, mischievous windings of the bamboo and the noxious vine, afford a prolific shelter for the reptile and the wild cat. Bears, panthers, wolves, and other animals, infest this forbidding and sequestered spot. The moccasin, or copper snake, lines the margin of the branch canal, (four feet wide) the safest avenue through which man can visit this trackless moor. With such company as these presenting their continual annoyance, you tread the suspicious bog, in silent dread of injury, a distance of nearly three miles, nothing but an umbrageous swamp meeting the eye, or the narrow coursing boat-way which leads you on. Half *way* from the main road, leading from New Lebanon to Deep Creek, you can travel on horse back—when you can get on further with your horse, you embark in a boat, called a lighter, and proceed up the canal. This boat is about 30 or 40 feet long, and 4 feet wide, constructed of the most buoyant materials, and is used to carry shingles out of the swamp, whence they are transported through the main canal into the Elizabeth river.

It was past meridian, and the sky effaced with lowering clouds, when I engaged in this irksome rencontre. Wearied with the rudeness of the uncultivated morass, in an unsuspecting moment, as if the curtain in an opera house were to expose the dramatic scenery within by wrapping itself up in a smaller space, so do you behold with abrupt astonishment a body of still water, banked in as it were with regular exactness by the extensive cypress trees which surround it. Nature, as if partial to the cypress (liquid) fluid, being impregnated with the properties of the contiguous trees, has constructed a fortification of her own materials: and, like the naturalist who encloses a precious ore (in a state of liquidation) in an hermetically sealed vessel, nature secludes this vast retired body of water in her shelter of tremendous and almost compact forest trees and wild plants, which bid an impenetrable defiance to the idle ingress of the curious.

At once you are presented with a tranquil, serene surface, unruffled by those aggravating blasts which harass the unprotected mariner in the fathomless ocean; and while contemplating this sublime placid aspect of the lake, and the romantic and impressive shores, you are soon surprised with a troubled physiognomy in the aqueous element, as if some internal commotion were going on in the bosom of the water.

This troublesome vagary is recognized by those who have had an opportunity to watch the effects of a turpitude so peculiar in itself, that an approaching rain is not far distant, and I realized the prophecy of my guide by seeking a shelter for myself among the bamboo, to escape the threatening storm.

"Now the vapour, hot and damp,
Shed by day's expiring lamp,
Through the misty ether spreads
Ev'ry ill the white man dreads."

The soil in this locality is luxuriant, and Indian corn and other grain grows to an immense height. The lake contains fish of different kinds, but, if my recollection serves, the trout are most abundant. In casting a last look at this cerulean surface, with darkened shores, surrounded every way by over-grown cypress trees, which preclude the effulgent beams of the oriental king of day from shedding his lustre near its western boundary, after the meridian hour passes by, I beheld a boat in remote corner of the abysm, which appeared to be engaged with fishermen, and by [illegible] faint shade to the picture, in the pa[illegible] ral romance.

I looked again, and saw no oth[illegible] icant space, neither young, old, h[illegible] read of any species beside, meeting my anxious eyes in this state of delusive revery. I seized the pole with which I aided my pilot, and we soon sprang the boat, with apprehensive velocity, into the circumscribed area through which we had cautiously entered. As the fury of the tempest ceased to howl, and vie with the contending element which overlooked us, we continued to advance on our course, and hasten the retrocession, until we arrived at the place of embarkation, where we eagerly mounted our accompanying steeds, and returned safely through the grotesque recess, when we regained the main road, and now have learnt to appreciate the enjoyments of home, and the domestic pleasures of a civilized neighbourhood in New Jersey.
E.

AFRICAN LIONS.

The first number of the *South African Journal*, published at the Cape of Good Hope, contains some interesting details respecting the lions of that country. The writer says, that beyond the limits of that colony they are accounted peculiarly fierce and dangerous, and he thinks Mr. Barrow's representations that they are cowardly and treacherous, is a conclusion drawn from limited experience or inaccurate information." The prodigious strength of this animal (he observes) does not appear to have been overrated. It is certain that he can drag the heaviest ox a considerable way; and a horse, heifer, hartebeest, or lesser prey, he finds no difficulty in throwing over his shoulder and carrying off to any distance he may find convenient. I have myself witnessed an instance of a very young lion conveying a horse about a mile from the spot where he had killed it, and a more extraordinary case has been mentioned to me on good authority, where a lion, having carried off a heifer of two years old, was followed on the track for five hours, above thirty English miles, by a party on horseback, and throughout the whole distance, the carcass of the heifer was only once or twice discovered to have touched the ground. The Beehuano Chief, old Peyshow, (now in Cape Town) conversing with me a few days ago, said that the lion very seldom attacks man if unprovoked; but he will frequently approach within a few paces and survey him steadily; and sometimes he will attempt to get behind him as if he could not stand his look, but yet was desirous of springing upon him unawares. If a person in such circumstances attempts either to fight or fly he incurs the most imminent peril; but if he has sufficient presence of mind coolly to confront him, without appearance of either terror or aggression, the animal will in almost every instance after a little space, retire. The overmastering effect of the human eye upon the lion has been frequently mentioned, though much doubted by travellers; but, from my own inquiries among lion hunters, I am perfectly satisfied of the fact, and an anecdote related to me a few days ago, by Major Macintosh, proves that this fascinating effect is not restricted to the lion. An officer in India, well known to my informant, having chanced to ramble into a jungle, suddenly encountered a Royal Tiger. The rencontre appeared equally unexpected on both sides, and both parties made a dead halt, earnestly gazing on each other. The gentleman had no fire arms, and was aware that a sword would be no effective defence in a struggle with such an antagonist. But he had heard that even the Bengal tiger might sometimes be checked by looking him in the face: He did so. In a few minutes, the tiger, as he prepared to make his final spring, grew disturbed—slunk aside—and attempted to creep round upon him behind. The officer turned constantly on the tiger, which still continued to shrink from his glance; but darting into the thicket, and again issuing forth in a different quarter it persevered for above half an hour in this attempt to catch him by surprise; till at last he fairly yielded the contest and left the gentleman to continue his *pleasure walk*. The direction he now took as may be easily believed, was straight to the tents at a double quick time." After relating several terrific stories of encounters with lions, the writer concludes his article with one not quite so fearful, related by Lucas Van Vuuren, a Vee Boor, his neighbour, at the Bavian's river:—'Lucas was riding across the open plains about day-break, and observing a lion at a distance, he endeavored to avoid him by making a circuit. Lucas soon perceived that he was not disposed to let him pass without further parlance, and that he was rapidly approaching to the encounter, and being without his *roer* (rifle) and otherwise little inclined to any closer acquaintance, he turned off at right angles—laid the sambok freely to his horse's flank, and galloped for life. The horse was fagged and bore a heavy man upon his back; the lion was fresh and furious with hunger, and came down upon him like a thunderbolt! in a few seconds he overtook Lucas, and springing up behind him, brought horse and man in an instant to the ground. Luckily the boor was unhurt, and the lion too eager in worrying the horse to pay any immediate attention to the rider. Hardly knowing himself, how he escaped, he contrived to scramble out of the fray, and made a clean pair of heels of it till he reached the next house. Lucas, who gave me the details of this adventure himself, made no observations on it as being any way remarkable, except in the circumstance of the lion's audacity in pursuing a "Christian man" without provocation in open day! But what chiefly vexed him in the affair was the loss of the *saddle*. He returned next day with a party of friends to take vengeance on his feline foe; but both the lion and saddle had disappeared, and nothing could be found but the horse's clean picked bones. Lucas said he could have excused the *schelm* for killing the horse, as he had allowed himself to get away, but the felonious abstraction of the saddle (for which, as Lucas gravely observed he could have no possible use) raised his spleen mightily [illegible] called down a shower of curses where[illegible] the story of this hair breadth es[illegible]

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1824.

This day at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives.

The view which I have now to present to you, of our affairs, foreign and domestic, realizes the most sanguine anticipations which have been entertained, of the public prosperity. If we look to the whole, our growth, as a nation, continues to be rapid beyond example; if to the States which compose it, the same gratifying spectacle is exhibited. Our expansion over the vast territory within our limits, has been great, without indicating any decline in those sections from which the emigration has been most conspicuous. We have daily gained strength, by a native population, in every quarter; a population devoted to our happy system of government, and cherishing the bond of union with fraternal affection. Experience has already shown, that the difference of climate, and of industry proceeding from that cause, inseparable from such vast domains, and which, under other systems, might have a repulsive tendency, cannot fail to produce with us, under wise regulations, the opposite effect. What one portion wants, the other may supply, and this will be most sensibly felt by the parts most distant from each other, forming thereby a domestic market, and an active intercourse between the extremes, and throughout every portion of our Union. Thus, by a happy distribution of power between the National and State Governments; governments which rest, exclusively, on the sovereignty of the people, and are fully adequate to the great purposes for which they were respectively instituted, causes which might otherwise lead to dismemberment, operate powerfully to draw us closer together. In every other circumstance, a correct view of the actual state of our Union, must be equally gratifying to our constituents. Our relations with foreign powers are of a friendly character, although certain interesting differences remain unsettled with Great Britain. Our revenue, under the mild system of [illegible] and tonnage, continues to be adequate to meet Stortosses of the government. Our agricultural Order of Piece, manufactures, and navigation [illegible] fortifications are advancing in this respect [illegible] exceed by existing appropriations, to [illegible] and due progress is made in the augmentation of the Navy, to the limit prescribed for it by law. For these blessings we owe to Almighty God, from whom we derive them, and with profound reverence, our most grateful and unceasing acknowledgments.

In adverting to our relations with foreign powers, which are always an object of the highest importance, I have to remark, that of the subjects which have been brought into discussion with them, during the present administration, some have been satisfactorily terminated, others have been suspended, to be resumed hereafter, under circumstances more favourable to success; and others are still in negociation, with the hope that they may be adjusted, with mutual accommodation, to the interests and to the satisfaction of the respective parties. It has been the invariable object of this government to cherish the most friendly relations with every power, and on principles and conditions which might make them permanent. A systematic effort has been made to place our commerce, with each power, on a footing of perfect reciprocity, to settle with each, in a spirit of candour and liberality, all existing differences, and to anticipate and remove, so far as it might be practicable, all causes of future variance.

It having been stipulated, by the seventh article of the convention of navigation and commerce, which was concluded on the 24th of June, 1822, between the U. S. and France, that the said convention should continue in force for two years from the first of October of that year, and for an indefinite term afterwards, unless one of the parties should declare its intention to renounce it, in which event it should cease to operate at the end of six months from such declaration, and no such intention having been announced, the Convention having been found advantageous to both parties, it has since remained, and still remains in force. At the time when that Convention was concluded, many interesting subjects were left unsettled, and particularly our claims to indemnity for spoliations, which were committed on our commerce in the late wars. For these interests and claims it was in the contemplation of the parties to make provision at a subsequent day, by a more comprehensive and definitive treaty. The object has been duly attended to since, by the Executive, but as yet it has not been accomplished. It is hoped that a favourable opportunity will present itself for opening a negociation which may embrace and arrange all existing differences, and every other concern in which they have a common interest, upon the accession of the present king of France, an event which has occurred since the close of the last session of congress.

With Great Britain, our commercial intercourse rests on the same footing that it did at the last session. By the convention of 1815, the commerce between the United States and the British dominions, in Europe, and the East Indies, was arranged on a principle of reciprocity. That convention was confirmed and continued in force, with slight exceptions, by a subsequent treaty, for the term of ten years, from the 20th of October, 1818, the date of the latter. The trade with the British colonies in the West Indies, has not, as yet, been arranged by treaty, or otherwise, to our satisfaction. An approach to that result has been made by legislative acts, whereby many serious impediments which had been raised by the parties, in defence of their respective claims, were removed. An earnest desire exists, and has been manifested, on the part of this government, to place the commerce with the colonies, likewise, on a footing of reciprocal advantage—and it is hoped, that the British government, seeing the justice of the proposal, and its importance to the colonies, will, ere long, accede to it.

The Commissioners who were appointed for the adjustment of the boundary, between the territories of the United States and those of Great Britain, specified in the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their decisions and [illegible] governments having agreed to establish that boundary, by amicable negociation between them, it is hoped that it may be satisfactorily adjusted in that mode. The boundary specified by the sixth article, has been established, by the decision of the commissioners. From the progress made in that provided for by the seventh, according to a report recently received, there is good cause to presume that it will be settled in the course of the ensuing year.

It is a cause of serious regret, that no arrangement has yet been finally concluded between the two governments, to secure, by joint co-operation, the suppression of the slave trade. It was the object of the British government, in the early stages of the negotiation, to adopt a plan for the suppression, which should include the concession of the mutual right of search, by the ships of war of each party, of the vessels of the other, for suspected offenders. This was objected to by this government, on the principle that as the right of search was a right of war, of a belligerent towards a neutral power, it might have an ill effect to extend it, by treaty, to an offence which had been made comparatively mild to a time of peace. Anxious, however, for the suppression of this trade, it was thought advisable, in compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives, founded on an act of congress, to propose to the British government an expedient, which should be free from that objection, and more effectual for the object, by making it piratical. In that mode, the enormity of the crime would place the offenders out of the protection of their government, and involve no question of search, or other question, between the parties, touching their respective rights. It was believed, also, that it would completely suppress [illegible] in the vessels of both parties, and by their respective citizens and subjects in those of other powers with whom, it was hoped, that the odium which would thereby be attached to it, would produce a corresponding arrangement, and by means thereof, its entire extirpation forever. A convention to this effect was concluded and signed in London on the thirteenth of March, 1824, by plenipotentiaries duly authorised by both governments, to the ratification of which certain obstacles have arisen, which are not yet entirely removed. The difference between the parties still remaining, has been reduced to a point, not of sufficient magnitude, as is presumed, to be permitted to defeat an object so near to the heart of both nations, and so desirable to the friends of humanity throughout the world. As objections, however, to the principle recommended, by the house of representatives, or at least to the consequences inseparable from it, and which are understood to apply to the law, have been raised, which may deserve a reconsideration of the whole subject, I have thought it proper to suspend the conclusion of a new convention until the definitive sentiments of congress may be ascertained. The documents relating to the negotiation, are, with that intent, submitted for your consideration.

Our commerce with Sweden has been placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity, by treaty; and with Russia, the Netherlands, Prussia, the free Hanseatic cities, the dukedoms of Oldenburg and Sardinia, by internal regulations on each side, founded on mutual agreement, between the respective governments.

The principles upon which the commercial policy of the United States is founded, are to be traced to an early period. They are essentially connected with those upon which their independence was declared, and owe their origin to the enlightened men who took the lead in our affairs at that important epoch. They are developed in their first treaty of commerce with France, of the 6th of February, 1778, and by a formal commission which was instituted immediately after the conclusion of their revolutionary struggle, for the purpose of negotiating treaties of commerce with every European power. The first treaty of the United States with Prussia, which was negotiated by that commission, affords a signal illustration of those principles. The act of congress of the 3d of March, 1815, adopted immediately after the return of a general peace, was a new overture to foreign nations, to establish our commercial relations with them, on the basis of free and equal reciprocity. That principle has pervaded all the acts of congress, and all the negotiations of the executive on the subject since.

A convention for the settlement of important questions, in relation to the North West Coast of this continent, and its adjoining seas, was concluded and signed at St. Petersburgh, on the fifth day of April last, by the minister plenipotentiaries of the United States, and plenipotentiaries of the imperial government of Russia. It will immediately be laid before the senate, for the exercise of the constitutional authority of that body, with reference to its ratification. It is proper to add, that the manner in which this negotiation was invited and conducted, on the part of the Emperor, has been very satisfactory.

The great and extraordinary changes which have happened in the government of Spain and Portugal, within the last two years, without seriously affecting the friendly relations which, under all of them have been maintained with those powers, by the United States, have been obstacles to the adjustment of the particular subjects of discussion which have arisen with each. A resolution of the Senate, adopted at their last session, called for information, as to the effect produced upon our relations with Spain, by the recognition, on the part of the United States, of the independent South American governments. The papers containing that information are now communicated to Congress.

A Charge d'Affaires has been received from the independent government of Brazil. That country, heretofore a colonial possession of Portugal had some years since been proclaimed, by the sovereign of Portugal himself, an independent kingdom. Since his return to Lisbon, a revolution in Brazil has established a new government there, with an imperial title, at the head of which is placed the Prince in whom the regency had been vested, by the king, at the time of his departure. There is reason to expect, that by amicable negotiation, the independence of Brazil will ere long be recognized by Portugal herself.

With the remaining powers of Europe, with those on the coast of Barbary, and with all the new South American States, our relations are of a friendly character. We have Ministers Plenipotentiary residing with the republics of Colombia and Chili, and have received ministers, of the same rank, from Colombia, Guatimala, Buenos Ayres and Mexico. Our commercial relations, with all those states, are mutually beneficial and increasing. With the republic of Colombia, a treaty of commerce has been formed, of which a copy is received, and the original daily expected. A negotiation for a like treaty, would have been commenced with Buenos Ayres, had it not been prevented by the indisposition and lamented decease of Mr. Rodney, our minister there, and to whose memory the most respectful attention has been shown, by the government of that republic.—An advantageous alteration in our treaty with Tunis, has been obtained, by our consular agent residing there, the official document of which, when received, will be laid before the Senate.

The attention of the government has been drawn with great solicitude to other subjects, and particularly to that relating to the state of maritime war, involving the relative rights of neutral and belligerent in such wars. Most of the difficulties which we have experienced, and of the losses which we have sustained, since the establishment of our independence, have proceeded from the unsettled state of those rights, and the extent to which the belligerent claim has been carried against the neutral party. It is impossible to look back on the occurrences of the late wars in Europe, and to behold the disregard that was paid to our rights as a neutral power, and the waste which was made of our commerce by the parties to those wars, by various acts of their respective governments, and under the pretext by each that the other had set the example, without great mortification, and a fixed purpose never to submit to the like in future. An attempt to remove these causes of possible variance, by friendly negociation, and on just principles, which would be applicable to all parties, could, it was presumed, be viewed by none, other than as a proof of an earnest desire to preserve those relations with every power. In the late war between France and Spain, a crisis occurred in which it seemed probable that all the controvertible principles, involved in such wars, might be brought into discussion, and settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Propositions having this object in view, have been made to the governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, and of other powers, which have been received in a friendly manner by all, but as yet no treaty has been formed with either for its accomplishment. The policy will, it is presumed, be persevered in, and in the hope that it may be successful.

It will always be recollected, that with one of the parties to those wars, and from whom we received those injuries, we sought redress by war.—From the other, by whose then reigning government our vessels were seized in port, as well as at sea and their cargoes confiscated, indemnity has been expected, but has not yet been rendered.—It was under the influence of the latter that our vessels were likewise seized by the governments of Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Naples, and from whom indemnity has been claimed, and is still expected, with the exception of Spain, by whom it has been rendered. With both parties we had abundant cause of war, but we had no alternative, but to resist that which was most powerful at sea, and pressed us nearest at home. With this all differences were settled by a treaty founded on conditions fair and honourable to both, and which has been so far executed with perfect good faith. It has been earnestly hoped, that the other would, of its own accord and from a sentiment of justice and conciliation, make to our citizens the indemnity to which they are entitled, and thereby remove, from our relations any just cause of discontent on our side.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury during the current year, exclusive of loans, will exceed $18,500,000, with the sum remaining in the Treasury at the end of the last year, amounting to $2,463,922 81, will, after discharging the current disbursements of the year, the interest on the public debt, and upwards of $11,633,000 of the principal, leave a balance of more than $3,000,000 in the Treasury on the first day of January next.

A large amount of the debt contracted during the late war, bearing an interest of six per cent becoming redeemable in the course of the ensuing year, than could be discharged by the ordinary revenue, the act of 26th of May, authorised a loan of $5,000,000, at 4½ per cent, to meet the same. By this arrangement, an annual saving will accrue to the public, of $75,000.

Under the act of the 24th May last, a loan of $5,000,000, was authorised, in order to meet the awards under the Florida treaty, which was negociated at par with the Bank of the United States, at 4½ per cent, the limit of interest fixed by the act. By this provision, the claims of our citizens, who had sustained so great a loss by spoliations, and from whom indemnity had been so long withheld, were promptly paid. For these advances, the public will be amply repaid, at no distant day, by the sale of the lands in Florida. Of the great advantages resulting from the acquisition of the Territory, in other respects, too high an estimate cannot be formed.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1825, will be sufficient to meet the disbursements of the year, including the sum of $10,000,000 which is annually appropriated by the act constituting the Sinking Fund, to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.

The whole amount of the public debt, on the first day of January next, may be estimated at $86,000,000, inclusive of $2,300,000 of the loan authorized by the act of 26th May last. In this estimate is included a stock of $7,000,000, issued for the purchase of that amount of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, and which, as the stock of the Bank, still held by the government, will at least be fully equal to its reimbursement, ought not to be considered as constituting a part of the public debt. Estimating, then, the whole amount of the public debt at $79,000,000, and regarding the annual receipts and expenditures of the government, a well founded hope may be entertained, that should no unexpected event occur, the whole of the public debt may be discharged in the course of ten years, and the government be left at liberty thereafter to apply such portion of the revenue as may not be necessary for current expenses, to such other objects as may be most conductive to the public security and welfare. That the sum applicable to these objects will be very considerable, may be fairly concluded, when it is recollected that a large amount of the public revenue has been applied, since the late war, to the construction of the public buildings in this city, to the erection of fortifications along the coast and of arsenals in different parts of the Union; to the augmentation of the Navy, to the extinguishment of the Indian title to large tracts of fertile territory; to the acquisition of Florida; to pensions to Revolutionary officers and soldiers; and to invalids of the late war. On many of these objects, the expense will annually be diminished, and cease at no distant period on most of them. On the 1st day of Jan. 1817, the public debt amounted to $123,491,965, 16; and, notwithstanding the large sums which have been applied to these objects, it has been reduced, since then $37,446,961 78. The last portion of the public debt will be redeemable on the 1st of Jan. 1835, and while there is the best reason to believe that the resources of the government will be continually adequate to such portion of it as may become due, in the interval, it is recommended to Congress to seize every opportunity which may present itself, to reduce the rate of interest upon every part thereof. The high state of the public credit, and the great abundance of money, are at this time very favourable to such a result. It must be very gratifying to our fellow citizens, to witness, this flourishing state of the public finances; when it is recollected that no burden whatever has been imposed upon them.

The Military Establishment, in all its branches, in the performance of the various duties assigned to each, justifies the favourable view which was presented of the efficiency of its organization, at the last session. All the appropriations have been regularly applied to the objects intended by Congress; and, so far as the disbursements have been made, the accounts have been rendered and settled, without loss to the public. The condition of the army itself, as relates to the officers and men, in science and discipline, is highly respectable.—The Military Academy, on which the army essentially rests, and to which it is much indebted for this state of improvement, has attained in comparison with any other institution of a like kind, a high degree of perfection. Experience, however, has shown, that the dispersed condition of the Corps of Artillery is unfavourable to the discipline of that important branch of the Military Establishment.—To remedy this inconvenience, eleven companies have been assembled at the fortifications erected at Old Point Comfort; as a school for artillery instruction, with intention, as they shall be perfected in the various duties of that service, to order them to other posts, and to supply their places with other companies, for instruction in like manner. In this mode, a complete knowledge of the science and duties of this arm will be extended throughout the whole Corps of Artillery. But, to carry this object fully into effect, will require the aid of Congress; to obtain which, the subject is now submitted to your consideration.

Of the progress which has been made in the construction of Fortifications for the permanent defence of our maritime frontier, according to the plan decided on, and to the extent of the existing appropriations, the report of the secretary of war, which is herewith communicated, will give a detailed account. Their final completion cannot fail to give great additional security to that frontier, and to diminish proportionably the expense of defending it in the event of war.

The provisions in the several acts of Congress of the last session, for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and the Ohio, of the harbour of Presq'isle on Lake Erie, and the repair of the Plymouth Beach, are in a course of regular execution; and there is reason to believe that the appropriation in each instance will be adequate to the object. To carry these improvements fully into effect, the superintendance of them has been assigned to officers of the Corps of Engineers.

Under the act of the 30th April last, authorising the President to cause a survey to be made with the necessary plans and estimates of such roads and canals, as he might deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or for the transportation of the mail, a board has been instituted, consisting of two distinguished officers in the corps of Engineers and a distinguished Civil Engineer, with assistants, who have been actively employed in carrying into effect the objects of the act. They have carefully examined between the Potomac and the Ohio Rivers; between the latter and Lake Erie; between the Alleghany and the Susquehanna; and the routes between the Delaware and the Raritan, Barnstable, and Buzzard's bay, and between Boston harbour and Narragansett bay. Such portion of the Corps of Topographical Engineers as could be spared from the survey of the coast, has been employed in surveying the very important route between the Potomac and the Ohio. Considerable progress has been made in it, but the survey cannot be completed until the next season. It is gratifying to add, from the view already taken, that there is good cause to believe that this great national object may be fully accomplished.

It is contemplated to commence early in the next season the execution of the other branch of the act, that which relates to roads, and with the survey of a route from this city through the southern states, to N. Orleans, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. All the officers of both the corps of Engineers, who could be spared from other services, have been employed in exploring and surveying the routes for canals.—To digest a plan for both objects for the great purposes specified, will require a thorough knowledge of every part of our Union, and of the relation of each part to the others, and of all to the seat of the general government. For such a digest, it will be necessary that the information be full, minute, and precise. With a view to these important objects, I submit to the consideration of Congress, the propriety of enlarging both the Corps of Engineers, the Military and Topographical. It need scarcely be remarked, that the more extensively these Corps are engaged improvement of their country, in the execution of the powers of Congress, and in aid of the states, in such improvements as lie beyond that limit, when such aid is desired, the happier the effect will be, in many views, of which the subject is susceptible.—By profiting of their science, the works will always be well executed; and by giving to the officers such employment, our union will derive all the advantage, in peace, as well as in war, from their talents and services, which they can afford. In this mode also, the Military will be incorporated with the civil, and unfounded and injurious distinctions and prejudices of every kind be done away. To the Corps themselves, this service cannot fail to be equally useful—since, by the knowledge they would thus acquire, they would be eminently better qualified, in the event of war, for the great purposes for which they were instituted.

Our relations with the Indian tribes, within our limits have not been materially changed during the year. The hostile disposition evinced be certain tribes, on the Missouri during the last year, still continues, and has extended, in some degree, to those on the upper Mississippi, and the upper Lakes. Several parties of our citizens have been plundered and murdered, by those tribes. In order to establish relations of friendship with them, Congress at the last session made an appropriation for treaties with them, and for the employment of a suitable military escort to accompany and attend the Commissioners at the places appointed for the negotiations. This object has not been effected. The season was too far advanced when the appropriation was made, and the distance too great to permit it, but measures have been taken, and all the preparations will be completed, to accomplish it at an early period in the next season.

Believing that the hostility of the tribes, particularly on the Upper Mississippi and the lakes, is, in no small degree, owing to the wars which are carried on between the tribes residing in that quarter, measures have been taken to bring about a general peace among them, which, if successful, will not only tend to the security of our citizens, but be of great advantage to the Indians themselves. With the exception of the tribes referred to, our relations with all the others are on the same friendly footing; and it affords me great satisfaction to add, that they are making steady advances in civilization, and the improvement of their condition. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life. This desirable result has been brought about by the humane and persevering policy of the government, and particularly by means of the appropriation for the civilization of the Indians. There have been established, under the provisions of this act, thirty-two schools, containing nine hundred and sixteen scholars, who are well instructed in several branches of literature, and likewise in agriculture and the ordinary arts of life.

Under the appropriation to authorise treaties with the Creeks and Quapaw Indians, Commissioners have been appointed, and negotiations are now pending, but the result is not yet known.

For more full information, respecting the principle which has been adopted for carrying into effect the act of Congress authorising surveys, with plans and estimates for canals and roads, and on every other branch of duty incident to the Department of War, I refer you to the report of the Secretary.

The squadron in the Mediterranean has been maintained in the extent which was proposed in the report of the Secretary of the Navy of the last year, and has afforded to our commerce the necessary protection in that sea. Apprehending, however, that the unfriendly relations which have existed between Algiers and some of the powers of Europe, might be extended to us, it has been thought expedient to augment the force there, and, in consequence, the "North Carolina," a ship of the line, has been prepared, and will sail in a few days to join it.

The force employed in the Gulph of Mexico, and in the neighbouring seas, for the suppression of piracy, has likewise been preserved essentially in the state in which it was during the last year. A persevering effort has been made for the accomplishment of that object, and much protection has thereby been afforded to our commerce, but still the practice is far from being suppressed. From every view which has been taken of the subject, it is thought that it will be necessary rather to augment than to diminish our force in that quarter. There is reason to believe, that the piracies now complained of, are committed by bands of robbers who inhabit the land, and who, by preserving good intelligence with the towns, and seizing favourable opportunities, rush forth and fall on unprotected merchant vessels, of which they make an easy prey. The pillage thus taken they carry to their lurking places, and dispose of afterwards at prices tending to seduce the neighbouring population. This combination is understood to be of great extent, and is the more to be deprecated, because the crime of piracy is often attended with the murder of the crews, these robbers knowing, if any survived, their lurking places would be exposed, and they be caught and punished. That this atrocious practice should be carried to such extent, is cause of equal surprise and regret. It is presumed that it must be attributed to the relaxed and feeble state of the local governments, since it is not doubted, from the high character of the Governor of Cuba, who is well known and much respected here, that if he had the power, he would promptly suppress it. Whether those robbers should be pursued on the land, the local authorities be made responsible for these atrocities, or any other measure be resorted to, to suppress them, is submitted to the consideration of Congress.

In execution of the laws for the suppression of the Slave Trade, a vessel has been occasionally sent from that squadron to the coast of Africa, with orders to return thence by the usual track of the slave ships, and to seize any of our vessels which might be engaged in that trade. None have been found, and, it is believed, that none are thus employed. It is well known, however, that the trade still exists under other flags.

The health of our squadron, while at Thompson's Island, has been much better during the present that it was the last season. Some improvements have been made, and others are contemplated there, which, it is believed, will have a very salutary effect.

On the Pacific, our commerce has much increased; and on that coast, as well as on that sea, the United States have many important interests, which require attention and protection. It is thought that all the considerations which suggested the expediency of placing a squadron on that sea, operate with augmented force for maintaining it there, at least, on equal extent.

For detailed information respecting the state of our maritime force on each sea, the improvement necessary to be made in either, in the organization of the Naval Establishment generally, and of the laws for its better government, I refer you to the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, which is herewith communicated.

The revenue of the Post-Office Department has received a considerable augmentation in the present year. The current receipts will exceed the expenditures, although the transportation of the mail within the year has been much increased. A report of the Postmaster General, which is transmitted, will furnish, in detail, the necessary information respecting the administration and present state of this Department.

In conformity with a resolution of Congress, of the last session, an invitation was given to General La Fayette to visit the United States, with an assurance that a ship of war should attend at any port of France which he might designate, to receive and convey him across the Atlantic, whenever it might be convenient to sail. He declined the offer of the public ship, from motives of delicacy, but assured me that he had long intended, and would certainly visit our Union in the course of the present year. In August last he arrived at New York, where he was received with the warmth of affection and gratitude to which his very important and disinterested services and sacrifices in our revolutionary struggle, so eminently entitled him. A corresponding sentiment has since been manifested in his favour throughout every portion of our Union, and affectionate invitations have been given him to extend his visits to them. To these he has yielded all the accommodation in his power. At every designated point of rendezvous, the whole population of the neighbouring country has been assembled to greet him; among whom it has excited in a peculiar manner the sensibility of all, to behold the surviving members of our revolutionary contest, civil and military, who had shared with him in the toils and dangers of the war, many of them in a decriped state. A more interesting spectacle, it is believed, was never witnessed, because none could be founded on purer principles, none proceed from higher or more disinterested motives. That the feelings of those who had fought and bled with him, in a common cause, should have been much excited, was natural. There are, however, circumstances attending these interviews, which pervaded the whole community, and touched the breasts of every age, even the youngest among us. There was not an individual present who had not some relative who had partaken in those scenes, nor an infant who had not heard the relation of them.

But the circumstance which was most sensibly felt, and which his presence brought forcibly to the recollection of all, was the great cause in which we were engaged, and the blessings which we have derived from our success in it. The struggle was for independence and liberty, public and personal, and in this we succeeded. The meeting with one who had borne so distinguished a part in that great struggle, and from such lofty and disinterested motives, could not fail to affect profoundly every individual, and of every age. It is natural that we should all take a deep interest in his future welfare, as we do His high claims on our Union are felt, and the sentiment universal that they should be met in a generous spirit. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the subject, with a view, that, regarding his very important services, losses and sacrifices, a provision may be made and tendered to him, which shall correspond with the sentiments, and be worthy the character, of the American people.

In turning our attention to the condition of the civilized world, in which the United States have always taken a deep interest, it is gratifying to see how large a portion of it is blessed with peace. The only wars which now exist within that limit, are those between Turkey and Greece, in Europe, and between Spain and the new governments, our neighbours, in this hemisphere. In both these wars, the cause of independence, of liberty, and humanity, continues to prevail. The success of Greece, when the relative population of the contending parties is considered, commands our admiration and applause, and that it has had a similar effect with the neighbouring powers, is obvious. The feeling of the whole civilized world is excited, in a high degree, in their favour. May we not hope that these sentiments, winning on the hearts of their respective governments, may lead to a more decisive result, that they may produce an accord among them, to replace Greece on the ground which she formerly held, and to which her heroic exertions, at this day, so eminently entitle her?

With respect to the contest, to which our neighbours are a party, it is evident that Spain, as a power, is scarcely felt in it. These new states had completely achieved their independence, before it was acknowledged by the United States, and they have since maintained it with little foreign pressure. The disturbances which have appeared in certain portions of that vast territory, have proceeded from internal causes, which had their origin in their former governments, and have not yet been thoroughly removed. It is manifest that these causes are daily losing their effect, and that these new states are settling down under governments elective and representative in every branch, similar to our own. In this course, we ardently wish them to persevere, under a firm conviction that it will promote their happiness. In this, their career, however, we have not interfered, believing that every people has a right to institute for themselves the government which, in their judgment, may suit them best. Our example is before them, of the good effect of which, being our neighbours, they are competent judges, and to their judgment we leave it, in the expectation that other powers will pursue the same policy. The deep interest which we take in their independence, which we have acknowledged, and in their enjoyment of all the rights incident thereto, especially in the very important one of instituting their own governments, has been declared, and is known to the world. Separated, as we are, from Europe, by the great Atlantic Ocean, we can have no concern in the wars of the European governments, nor in the causes which produce them. The balance of power between them, into whichever scale it may turn, in its various vibrations, cannot affect us. It is the interest of the United States to preserve the most friendly relations with every power, and on conditions fair, equal, and applicable to all. But in regard to our neighbours, our situation is different. It is impossible for the European governments to interfere in their concerns, especially in those alluded to, which are vital, without affecting us; indeed, the motive which might induce such interference in the present state of the war between the parties, if a war it may be called, would appear to be equally applicable to us. It is gratifying to know that some of the powers, with whom we enjoy a very friendly intercourse, and to whom these views have been communicated, have appeared to acquiesce in them.

The augmentation of our population, with the expansion of our Union, and increased number of States, have produced effects in certain branches of our system, which merit the attention of Congress. Some of our arrangements, and particularly of the judiciary establishment, were made with a view to the original thirteen States only. Since then the United States have acquired a vast extent of territory: eleven new States have been admitted into the Union, and territories have been laid off for three others, which will likewise be admitted at no distant day. An organization of the Supreme Court, which assigns to the judges any portion of the duties which belong to the inferior, requiring their passage over

...ve was a space, under any distribution of the States that may now be made, if not impracticable in the execution, must render it impossible for them to discharge the duties of either branch, with advantage to the Union. The duties of the Supreme Court would be of great importance, if its decisions were confined to the ordinary limits of other tribunals; but when it is considered that this Court decides, and in the last resort, on all the great questions which arise under our constitution, involving those between the United States, individually, between the States and the United States, and between the latter and foreign powers, too high an estimate of their importance cannot be formed. The great interests of the nation seem to require that the Judges of the Supreme Court should be exempted from every other duty than those which are incident to that high trust. The organization of the inferior Courts would, of course, be adapted to circumstances. It is presumed that such an one might be formed as would secure an able and faithful discharge of their duties, and without any material augmentation of expense.

The condition of the Aborigines within our limits, and especially those who are within the limits of any of the states, merits likewise particular attention. Experience has shown, that unless the tribes be civilized, they can never be incorporated into our system, in any form whatever. It has likewise shown, that in the regular augmentation of our population, with the extension of our settlements, their situation will become deplorable, if their extinction is not menaced.—Some well-digested plan, which will rescue them from such calamities, is due to their rights, to the rights of humanity, and to the honor of the nation. Their civilization is indispensable to their safety, and this can be accomplished only by degrees. The process must commence with the infant state, through whom some effect may be wrought on the parental. Difficulties of the most serious character present themselves to the attainment of this very desirable result, on the theory on which they now reside. To remove them from it by force, even with a view to their ultimate security and happiness, would be revolting to humanity, and utterly unjustifiable. Between the limits of our present states and territories, and the Rocky Mountain, and Mexico, there is a vast territory to which they might be invited, with inducements which might be successful.—It is thought, if that territory should be divided into districts, by previous agreement with the tribes now residing there, and civil governments be established in each, with schools for every branch of instruction in literature, and in the arts of civilized life, that all the tribes now within our limits might gradually be drawn there. The execution of this plan would necessarily be attended with expense, and that not inconsiderable, but it is doubted whether any other can be devised which would be less liable to that objection, or more likely to succeed.

In looking to the interests which the United States have on the Pacific ocean, and on the Western coast of this continent, the propriety of establishing a military post at the mouth of Columbia river, or at some other point in that quarter, within our acknowledged limits, is submitted to the consideration of Congress. Our commerce and fisheries on that sea and along the coast, have much increased, and are increasing. It is thought that a military post, to which our ships of war might resort, would afford protection to that interest, and have a tendency to conciliate the tribes to the north-west, with whom our trade is extensive. It is thought also, that by the establishment of such a post, the intercourse between our western States and Territories and the Pacific, and our trade with the tribes residing in that quarter, on each side of the Rocky Mountain, would be essentially promoted. To carry this into effect, the appropriation of an adequate sum, say $50,000, to authorize the employment of a fit number of officers of the corps of Engineers, to examine the mouth of the Columbia river, and the adjacent coast contiguous thereto, to enable the Executive to make such establishment at the most suitable point, is recommended to Congress.

It is thought that attention is also due to the improvement of this city. The communication between the public buildings, and in various other parts and the grounds around those buildings, require it. It is presumed, also, that the completion of the Canal from the Tiber to the Eastern Branch, would have a very salutary effect. Great exertions have been made, and expenses incurred, by the citizens, in improvements of various kinds; but those which are suggested belong exclusively to the government, or are of a nature to require expenditures beyond their resources. The public lots which are still for sale, would, it is not doubted, be more than adequate to these purposes.

From the view above presented, it is manifest that the situation of the United States, is in the highest degree prosperous and happy. There is no object which, as a people, we can desire, which we do not possess, or which is not within our reach. Blessed with governments the happiest which the world ever knew, with no distinct orders in society, or divided interests in any portion of the vast territory over which their dominion extends, we have every motive to cling together which can animate a virtuous and enlightened people. The great object is to preserve these blessings, and to hand them down to the latest posterity. Our experience ought to satisfy us that our progress, under the most correct and provident policy, will not be exempt from danger. Our institutions form an important epoch in the history of the civilized world. On their preservation, and in their utmost purity, every thing will depend. Extending, as our interests do, to every part of the inhabited globe, and to every sea, to which our citizens are carried by their industry and enterprise, to which they are invited by the wants of others and have a right to go, we must either protect them, in the enjoyment of their rights, or abandon them, in certain events, to waste and desolation. Our attitude is highly interesting, as relates to other powers, and particularly to our Southern neighbors. We have duties to perform, with respect to all, to which we must be faithful. To every kind of danger, we should pay the most vigilant and unceasing attention; remove the cause where it may be practicable, and be prepared to meet it when inevitable.

Against foreign danger the policy of the government seems to be already settled. The events of the late war admonished us to make our maritime frontier impregnable, by a well-digested chain of fortifications, and to give efficient protection to our commerce by augmenting our Navy to a certain extent, which has been steadily pursued, and which is incumbent upon us to complete as soon as circumstances will permit.—In the event of war, it is on the maritime frontier that we shall be assailed. It is in that quarter, therefore, that we should be prepared to meet the attack. It is there that our whole force will be called into action to prevent the destruction of our towns, and the desolation and pillage of the interior. To give full effect to this policy, great improvements will be indispensable. Access to those works, by every practicable communication, should be made easy, and in every direction. The intercourse also between every part of our Union, should be promoted and facilitated by the exercise of those powers which may comport with a faithful regard to the great principles of our Constitution. With respect to internal causes, those great principles point out, with equal certainty, the policy to be pursued.—Resting on the people, as our governments do, State and National, with well defined powers, it is of the highest importance that they severally keep within the limits prescribed to them.

Fulfilling, with sacred duty, it is of equal importance that the movement between them be harmonious; and, in case of any ... should any such occur, a calm appeal be made to the people, and their voice be heard, and promptly obeyed. But governments being instituted for the common good, we cannot fail to prosper, while those who made them are attentive to the conduct of their representatives, and control their measures. In the pursuit of these great objects, let a generous spirit, and national views and feelings be indulged, and let every part recollect, that, by cherishing that spirit, and improving the condition of the others, in what relates to their welfare, the general interest will not only be promoted, but the local advantages be reciprocated.

I cannot conclude this communication, the last of the kind which I shall have to make, without recollecting with great sensibility and heartfelt gratitude, the many instances of the public confidence, and the generous support, which I have received from my fellow-citizens in the various trusts with which I have been honoured. Having commenced my service in early youth, and continued it since, with few and short intervals, I have witnessed the great difficulties to which our Union has been exposed, and admired the virtue and courage with which they were surmounted. From the present prosperous and happy state, I derive a gratification which I cannot express. That these blessings may be preserved and perpetuated, will be the object of my fervent and unceasing prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1824.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1824.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Moses," we should have acknowledged last week; but, inadvertently, he and several others shared alike in that uncomfy silence which was observed towards Correspondents. As we are not always prepared to give definitive answers to the numerous questions which are put to us by contemporary writers for the paper, it is possible that all may not be satisfied with the manner we observe in treating their requests; nor is it necessary, or looked for, at all times, that the intention of the editors should be made known, in regard to many effusions sent to them. We repeat our obligations to Moses, and hope he may be endowed with patience and fortitude to persevere in the judicious and candid prosecution of his undertaking.

There is now on file an extract of a letter from a Young Lady in this city, to her sister in Wilmington, (Del.) which, on account of its length, we have been obliged to lay over for our next publication.

In writing, every one has his peculiarities of style, and no doubt our correspondent E. of New Jersey, has a right to his. The account of the Lake of the Dismal Swamp, he politely furnished us with, and requested us to prune it, if necessary. We attempted the task, but the *weeds* were so luxuriant, that we failed to satisfy ourselves, and therefore concluded to insert it, with a small omission, *verbatim et literatum*.

"The Rescued Gambler," a tale, by our fair correspondent Emily, which appeared in the Post, a few weeks since, has been copied into "The Canadian," a newspaper printed at Niagara, Upper Canada, and other publications.

A quorum of both Houses of Congress, as was expected, assembled at Washington, on Monday last. Mr. Gaillard took the chair of the Senate, and Mr. Clay occupied his station as speaker of the House. The President being informed of the organization of each branch of the National Legislature, made answer that he would deliver to them a communication, in writing, the next day, (Tuesday,) at twelve o'clock. We have occupied a large portion of our columns with this important document, which was promulgated accordingly at the appointed time. It is of such a character as to afford ample testimony of the flourishing condition of the fiscal concerns of the country, and to leave no doubt, under Providence, if the same energetic and prudent measures are pursued, of the benefits which must and do result to us by our happy system of government, in its intercourse with foreign nations. We have not the room, had we the disposition, to anticipate the feelings that will be called forth, by a perusal of its contents, but we recommend it to all who feel interested in the welfare of this happy Republic. Joint resolutions have been adopted, and committees appointed to wait on General La Fayette, and testify to him the very high sense of gratification which he has afforded Congress, by his visit to the United States, made in pursuance of their invitation given to him last session. The committee of the house consists of 24 members, who were to wait on the General yesterday, and conduct him to a seat appropriated for his use among that honorable body, where he would be received by the members standing, uncovered, and addressed by the Speaker on behalf of the Representatives of the Nation.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday. Gen. William Marks, of Allegheny county, was unanimously re-elected speaker of the Senate, and Joel B. Sutherland, of the county of Philadelphia, after four unsuccessful ballots, was elected Speaker of the House by a majority of 21 votes. The Governor's Message has been received, but we are not prepared to furnish it to our readers this week.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated,
New-York, Dec. 9.

"The boat race took place here this day, at say half past twelve o'clock. They rowed two and a half miles up the North River and back, in about half an hour. The Whitehall boys rowed the American Star at least two hundred yards ahead of John Bull. The wager was 1000 dollars each side."

The American Monthly Magazine, for December, has not yet made its appearance. The publication of it has been delayed in consequence of some contemplated improvements, in its matter and manner, which are to take place on the commencement of the next year, and of which the editor wishes to advise his patrons and the public.

Com. Porter has had a brush with the Spanish authorities of the town of Faxardo, (P. R.) in consequence of the hostile treatment which Capt. Platt, an American officer, received at their hands. The Com. and Capt. Dallas, with 200 sailors and marines, effected a landing, spiked the guns in the fort which was intended to protect the place, and marched immediately for the town, which contains about 100 houses.—A flag of truce was sent in to demand an apology for the insult offered to our flag. The civil and military commandants there, accompanied the deputation on its return, when every concession was made by them, with a promise that, in future, the American flag should be treated with the utmost respect.

A Society has been formed in this city, called the Lombard Association, to loan money at a reasonable rate of discount on personal property, as security for the sums borrowed. The preamble to the resolutions states, that the facilities for the concealment of stolen property, and the extortionate demands which have augmented rather than relieved the miseries of the poor, and the success that has attended similar efforts both in Europe and New York, in remedying these evils, have induced the citizens of Philadelphia to adopt similar measures.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

Col. Andrew M. Prevot was elected on Saturday, 4th inst. to the office of President of the St. Cecilia Society of Philadelphia, in the place of John Neagle, esq. resigned.

The private pupils of Dr. Chapman of this city have requested him to sit to Mr. Peale, whom they have engaged to take a bust of their preceptor to be presented to him as a mark of their particular respect and regard, and of their high estimation of his social character and professional eminence.

The elegant ship Dorothea, of 480 tons, owned by Lewis Clapier, esq. and built by Mr. Robert Burton, of Southwark, was launched on Monday afternoon, at a quarter before two o'clock. She is intended for the Canton trade, and is to be commanded by Capt. McKibbon. Competent judges pronounce her to be one of the handsomest ships belonging to the port of Philadelphia.

We are requested to state, that a native of Connecticut has invented a machine to make hats which is now in operation near Hamiltonville, on the West Chester road. It is propelled by a Steam Engine of four horse power. It dispenses with the labour of many hands. The expense of manufacturing a hat body, by this machine, is said to be but four cents. Citizens are invited to go and view this labor saving machine in operation.

Mr. Randolph, who has been on a visit to England, we are pleased to state, has arrived and taken his seat on the floor of Congress.

The ship Columbian, from Canton for Philadelphia, lately lost in the straights of Gaspar, was insured to the amount of 400,000 dollars, in New-York and Boston.

A letter from a gentleman in Illinois, to his friend in Alexandria, states, that Governor Coles had been sued for emancipating his slaves without giving the security which the laws of the state require, and that a judgment had been rendered against him for $2,400.

Mr. Phillips of Orange County, N. Y. has presented the honorable De Witt Clinton with a suit of clothes, manufactured from materials raised and fabricated upon his own farm.

On the 9th of November, near Cape Antonio, the Carnation British gun brig, picked up a yawl boat painted green, apparently American built, with five men on board, who stated themselves to be Colombians, and had taken a prize some days previous, which was run ashore on the Colorades by the sailing master.

It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure, says the N. Y. Gazette, we state, that there is not a single person now detained in the debtor's Jail in this city. A similar circumstance has not, we are credibly informed, occurred for a period of twenty-seven years.

A donation, says the London Morning Chronicle, sent from America of upwards of eight thousand pounds, through the House of Baring & Co. has been remitted to Greece; a sum, be it known to the shame of the United Kingdom, almost as large as all the subscriptions which the Greek committee have been able to obtain, in this country, after eighteen months exertions.

Miss Wright, the English lady who wrote "Letters on America," as complimentary to this country, has in preparation a work which may be expected to contain the result of a tour from New York to Virginia, and the capital, in the company of General La Fayette. She is now on a visit to Monticello. The work is expected to give a permanent and attractive form to the scattered accounts of the reception of the General.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society, has acknowledged the receipt, during the month of November, of $1,440 27. The issues from the Depository during the same period, were 2623 Bibles, and 3274 Testaments, valued at $1,042 33.

William Jones, Esq. formerly Secretary of the Navy, has been appointed by the President of the United States to be Naval Officer for the port of Philadelphia, in place of Samuel Clark, Esq. deceased.

The forthcoming novel of the "great unknown," entitled, "Tales of the Crusaders," was to appear early in November. The public's had sold 3800 copies to the London booksellers at a trade sale.

Henry Johnson, Esq. has been elected Governor of Louisiana.

A law suit was determined some few years since in Upper Saxony, which lasted so long, that 4 judges 16 barristers, and 9 attornies, who were engaged in it died during the process.

The Baltimore Chronicle, states that a line of packets is to be established between that port and New-Orleans.

The editors of the Baltimore American have announced to their readers that they have engaged Paul Allen, Esq. to aid them in the editorial department of their Labors.

Capt. Partridge, of the Vermont Military Academy, has been robbed of $1700, by a thief who entered his house at a window, by means of a ladder, rifled his trunk of the money, and has escaped.

The York, (Penn.) Gazette, mentions a report, that a director of one of the banks at Lancaster has been detected in extensive forgeries. It is said he forged endorsers to notes in bank, and to bonds given to individuals to the amount of upward of seventy thousand dollars.

The Grand Lodge of Tennessee have opened a subscription among the masons of that state for the purpose of raising a monument over the grave of Washington at Mount Vernon. The lodges throughout the union are invited to co-operate.

In the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, this winter, the number of students amounts to upwards of five hundred.

A Boston paper states that from 10,000 to 20,000 Turkeys, and other poultry in proportion were sold in that market on Wednesday last, the day preceeding the annual Thanksgiving.

The Huntsville Bank (Alabama) has determined to pay the full amount, in specie, of all notes issued prior to the 16th of July last; which are presented within 60 days from the 16th ult.

A Mr. Isaac Desha, (son of the Governor of Kentucky) has been apprehended on suspicion of having murdered Francis Baker, Esq. late Editor of the Natchez Mississippian.

Another ineffectual attempt has been made to elect a representative in Congress from Norfolk District, Mass. Mr. Bailey, who was last year excluded on the ground of having changed his residence, again received the highest number of votes; but in consequence of there being three candidates, and the principle of a majority of all the votes being required to constitute an election, a fourth attempt must be made.

The Detroit paper states that 1600 barrels of white fish have been taken at the fisheries on Grosse Isle alone, and about the same quantity have been taken on this side of that Island on the American shore. It was calculated that from four to five thousand barrels would be taken. These fish are worth six dollars a barrel.

Fifty-eight vessels, under American colors, entered the port of Cronstadt since the opening of the navigation this year.

The sloop Neptune, which lately upset and sunk in Hudson River, has been raised, and the bodies of 7 men and 2 children removed from the cabin. Some are still missing. The following shows what a narrow escape one of the survivors had. The vessel sunk in very deep water, and it is supposed some fifty persons perished with her. "Mr. Mullock was on the quarter deck when the sloop was going down. He saw, through the window, the awful mental suffering in the cabin, and heard the screams of women and children for help, and lost for a moment all thought of his situation, and undertook to break away the grating which protects the window, to let them out. He had partially succeeded, when the vessel went down. Some of the grating got fast in his clothes and he went down with her. She struck the bottom with a dreadful crash. He imagined his time had come. He made a powerful effort, and succeeded in extricating himself by tearing off a part of his vest which was fast, came to the top of the water, and was finally saved."

Jas. Wilson, jun. and one Carpenter recently violated the sepulchre of the dead, and stole from it the body of Rezaleel Blackamb, at Acworth, New Hampshire. The first attempt, made on the 12th of November, was unsuccessful; but the next afternoon they completed the offensive deed. They were pursued the next day, and Wilson was taken at Castleton, Vermont, where they were both medical students. He was required to give security in a heavy penalty to appear before at the next supreme court in Charleston, N. Hampshire. Carpenter had not been taken, and no trace of the dead body could be found.

State Bank at Trenton.—The United States Gazette, in alluding to the rumor which got afloat in this city respecting the failure of the State Bank at Trenton, says—"We are authorized to state, that there is no ground for such a report. The number of small notes of this bank, under the denomination of five dollars, which have been in circulation, and which are not receivable in the different city banks, gives opportunity to the brokers for speculation. Hence, such a report has been several times circulated, both in this city and New-York."

New Jersey State Prison.—It appears from a report presented to the Legislature on the 25th ult. that the Prison cost the State the last year 6320 dollars, which sum includes the salaries of the keepers. There were 75 convicts at commencement at the time the report was drawn up, viz 71 males and 2 females—whites 50, free blacks 23, and slaves 2. The average cost of maintaining the prisoners is $84 36 cts. per head per annum.

The Legislature of New Jersey has granted a charter of incorporation to the proprietors of the extensive Duck Factory at Paterson, (N. J.) called the Phœnix Mills.

Buenos Ayres.—Accounts from Buenos Ayres to the 6th October, state, that between the 14th and 25th September, fourteen vessels arrived there from the United States, having on board 11,695 barrels of flour; and at Montevideo, during the same period, 16,010 barrels, making with former importations 37,000 barrels. This immense supply had astonished the inhabitants, and prices were nominal. *Flour $3.*

Extract of a letter from a distinguished member of Congress, dated Washington, Dec. 7.

"General Jackson will be elected the next President, without a doubt. He will have the whole of the western states in the house, and, I doubt not, Connecticut and Massachusetts in due season."

Extract of a letter from an American in Europe.

"The British Courier is much occupied to ridicule every thing done to shew honour to Gen. La Fayette; let the poor mercenaries rail; if ever man lived to be honoured for his early and zealous devotion in a good cause, it is General La Fayette. Every circumstance by which he is surrounded in America, does him honor, and must greatly his heart. The unexampled prosperity that has blessed the country since its independence, its power and its resources, its noble cities and its spirited and independent population—every thing combines to reward him for his exertions in the cause of freedom, and to bless his old age, in his visit to his adopted country. It is for us to love and to welcome him now, and let the wretched revilers vent their mean rancour, as best may please their fellows! Suppose the American people had done *nothing* to honor General La Fayette, on his visit to the United States; then what a chapter we should have had about ingratitude of republics, mean spirited, selfish Yankees, &c. &c. &c. There would have been no end to it. Many of the arrangements may be in bad taste, but they are suggested by the best feeling that ever animated a brave people, and we leave the rarer show talents, to the better informed Europeans in the forms and ceremonies of parades and processions. We are satisfied with our substantive freedom, and the General will be with our hearty welcome.

"One thing still remains for us to do, and I hope it will be done, which is, that Congress will as soon as possible after their meeting in December, pass a law giving to the General such a sum as will enable him to pass the residue of his days in ease and comfort."

PRAISEWORTHY.—On the 15th of July last, the Sovereign General Constituent Congress of the Mexican United States, issued a Decree in relation to the Slave Trade, which does honor to the humanity of our sister Republic. Its provisions are as follow:

1. THE COMMERCE AND TRAFFIC OF SLAVES, UNDER WHATSOEVER NATION OR FLAG, IS FOREVER PROHIBITED IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE MEXICAN UNITED STATES.

2. The slaves that may be introduced against the tenor of the above article, shall become free by the fact of touching the Mexican territory.

3. Every and each vessel, be they national or foreign, in which slaves are transported on the Mexican territory, shall be immediately confiscated, together with the remainder of their cargo, and the owner and purchaser, the captain and pilot, will suffer ten years imprisonment.

4. This law shall have its effect from the day of its publication; but, as to the penalties stated in the above article, it will not take effect until after six months, respecting the colonists who, in virtue of the laws of the 14th October last, on the colonization of the Isthmus of Huazacoalcos, had slaves in order to introduce them in the Mexican territory.

The Rev. W. L. M'Calla, late Chaplain to Gen. Jackson, was by the unanimous voice of the Congregation of the Church in Spruce street, (vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Arbuckle,) chosen pastor of that church, on the 10th inst.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
4. Brig James Coulter, Ferguson, Laguira, 18 days, Coffee, Brig Two Friends, Smith, Bremen, 49 days, Mdse.
5. Ship Milton, Webb, Liverpool, 28 days, Mdse. Brig Mary, Dawes, Campeachy, 27 days, Logwood.
6. Brig Prometheus, Walker, Malaga, —— Wine, Fruit, &c.

CLEARANCES

Dec. 6. Ship Bingham, Fleming, St. Thomas.
7. Ship Pennsylvania, Yarnall, Brazil.
8. Brig Constitution, Abbott, Gibraltar.
9. Brig Perlang, Barstow, St. Thomas. Schr. Cuba, Summers, Laguira. Schr. Trimmer, Story, Alvarado.

☞ A Discourse on Gospel Liberty will be delivered on Monday Evening (the 13th instant) at half past six o'clock, in the Free Quaker Meeting House, corner of Arch & Fifth streets—By a Christian Minister from Boston.

*** A Stated Meeting of the Northern Liberty Hose Company will be held this evening, December 11th at the house of Widow Kremmer, at half past 6 o'clock.
By Order of the President,
GEORGE GRAUEL, Secretary.

Journeymen Tailors.

THE Subscriber wishes to hire one or two Journeymen Tailors who are good workmen, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to C. L. SLEEPER, dec. 11—2t* Radnor township, Delaware county.

Saddle, Bridle, Collar and Harness MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the SADDLE, BRIDLE, COLLAR and HARNESS Making Business, at No. 79 NORTH SECOND STREET, third door above Arch, where he keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of the above articles, together with Whips, Trunks, &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce. Also, Jersey Whips, of superior quality. CHARLES RISDON.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board at the above place, on reasonable terms. dec. 11—3t

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 9th inst. by the Rev. W. Bollenius, Mr. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, to Miss JULIA ANN OWENS, all of this city.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Benjamin Allen, Mr. HENRY GREEVES, of this city, to Miss HANNAH P. daughter of Col. Thomas W. Duffield, of Frankford, Philadelphia county.

On Thursday evening, the 2d inst. at Evesham by Samuel F. Dawes, Esq. Mr. AMOS J. LIVESZEY, of Lower Dublin, to Miss LAVINIA ELLIOTT, of Oxford, daughter of the late Israel Elliott, Esq. of the County of Philadelphia.

At New-York, on Thursday, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Power, ARCHIBALD RANDALL, Esq. of the city of Philadelphia, to Miss JULIA ANN, daughter of the late Mr. Jeremiah Laing, of Lambertton, N. J.

On Sunday evening, the 5th inst. by the Rev. James Cumming, Mr. FRANCIS X. JAMES, to Mrs. HANNAH JAMES, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. King, Mr. NICHOLAS SPENCER, Printer, to Miss ELIZABETH C. BURWELL, all of Southwark.

On Thursday evening, the 2d inst. by the Rev. George C. Potts, Mr. THOMAS C. BARRETT, to Miss SARAH WALKER, both of the township of Moyamensing.

On Sunday evening, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. King, Mr. JOHN DAVIS, to Miss RACHEL M'CORD, all of the District of Southwark.

On the evening of the 10th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Rudhead Mr. JETHAN SAYRES, to Miss CHARLOTTE T. CAUGHLIN, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 28th ult. by William Moulder, Esq. Mr. DANIEL KERBAUGH, to Mrs. HANNAH JOHNSON, all of the county of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, the 2d inst. at the seat of Chandler Price, Esq. by the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Mr. BENJAMIN TEVIS, Merchant, to Miss MARY M. daughter of the late William Hunter, Esq. all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 1st inst. by William Moulder, Esq. Mr. PETER TICE, to Miss HOLLY ANN KING, all of the county of Philadelphia.

At Charleston, on the 23d ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Reid, Mr. THOMAS DOTTERER, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. Robert Easton, of Charleston.

DIED,

This morning, PHILIP KRIPS, aged 41.

Yesterday morning, in the 37th year of her age, MARY, wife of James M. Shaw.

On the 4th inst. ELIZA DISABY, daughter of Mr. Lewis Disaby.

On the 2d October last, at the Armory in Richmond, (Va.) Mr. THATCHER, of Philadelphia.

On Sunday evening last, Capt. BENJAMIN THOMAS, boarding officer of the Port of Philadelphia, aged 61.

On the 3d inst. Mr. CHARLES CARSON, son of the late Patrick Carson, after a short illness, aged 18.

On the 14th ult. at Montreal, MARY ROBINSON, (a native of Philadelphia,) relict of the late Wm. Manson.

On the 24th Oct. at Port au Prince, HENRY DARNELL, a native of this city, aged 42.

On Wednesday, aged 76, Mrs. MARIA D. WILT, relict of the late Mr. Abraham Wilt, of this city.

Suddenly on Tuesday afternoon last, captain THOMAS KENNEY, of Upper Darby.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	29	27	56
New York,	51	29	60
Baltimore,	10	15	25

A New Song, to an Old Tune.

Few months have flown since I was poor,
And sorrows then were mine;
When passing through the market place
I saw John Gibbs's sign;
I quickly pass'd, 'twas well I did,
For I was just in time
To buy a Ticket, see his Bird,
And hear the Clock's sweet chime.

Chorus—For John Gibbs, he is the man,
At selling prizes high.
Then haste all you who cash can spare,
Be quick—a Ticket buy.

My numbers drew the highest prize,
I do not now repine,
For I have cash to serve a friend
And take my glass of wine;
Then call on GIBBS, he has the cash,
And *Hope* there smiles divine,
Whilst *Justice* welcomes old and young,
Who visit *Fortune's* shrine.

Chorus—For John Gibbs, he is the man,
At selling prizes high,
Then haste all you who cash can spare,
Be quick—a Ticket buy.

If you can't buy a whole one, try a half, a quarter, or an eighth—it may make but cannot break you. The following brilliant Lottery will be drawn on the 5th of January ensuing, all in 5 minutes; and the lucky holder of the fifty thousand need not call a second time for the cash. Gibbs is always at home.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Fourteenth Class—New Series. Sixty numbers—Eight ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	50,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1248	20		24,960
10,608	10		106,080

Packages embracing all the combination numbers may be had by certificate at the following rates:
Whole packages of 20 tickets, $112; half do. $56; quarter do. $28; eighth do. $14.
Whole Tickets, $9 00—Halves $4 50—Quarters $2 25—Eighths $1 12.
Orders received for Tickets in the New-York, New Jersey and Maryland State Lotteries, at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,
No 4½, SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Office open every evening until 10 o'clock.
Highest price given for all kinds of Gold and Silver Dollars. dec. 11—tf

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Wanted, a middle aged Woman,

To do the work of a small Family. Respectable references will be expected. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post. dec. 11—tf

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Just Received, and for Sale, at the BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street, where may be had a variety of other books.

A debate on Christian Baptism, between the Rev. W. L. M'Calla, a Presbyterian, and the Rev. Alexander Campbell, a Baptist, held at Washington, Kentucky, which terminated after six days argument, in the presence of a very numerous and respectable congregation; in which are interspersed, and to which are added, Animadversions on different treatises on the same subject, written by Dr. J. Mason, Dr. S. Rabten, Rev. E. Pond, Rev. J. Campbell, Rector Armstrong, and the Rev. J. Walker.—BY ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. dec. 11—tf

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TO THE AFFLICTED.

THIS is to certify, that I was afflicted with a wen on my throat for twenty years, it was small when I first perceived it, but in time it increased to a considerable size and extended each side of my neck to the jugular veins and projected even with my chin. It had cancerated and became extremely painful. I had despaired of having it cured and thought it would have been the cause of my death in a short time as it greatly distressed me when I took my food. An operation of the knife was considered dangerous. At length seeing an advertisement in the Daily Advertiser, last ninth month, of a Wen, weighing 3 1-2 ounces, extracted from the neck of Elizabeth Bedford, living in Falsington Township, Bucks County, without cutting, by Dr. Abraham Howell, No. 2, North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

I applied to him on the 29th of the same month, and in a short time he extracted it by medicines applied to the affected part, with much less pain than I expected; and in six days after it was extracted, the Doctor returned to the city, and left the wound to my charge, which was healed in five weeks after, and left but a slight scar. I publish this for the information of those who are afflicted.

Witness my hand. PRISCILLA BISHOP.
Upper Providence, Delaware County, 12th month, 17, 1823.
Present at the operation, Thomas Bishop, Jane Jefferis.
dec. 11—3t.

MRS. PALMER,

HAS removed from No. 24 to the STONE HOUSE, No. 41 South second street, where she has just received an assortment of London-made CORSETS.

Also,

One case Cote Paille, one do. figured Gros de Naples.
One do. do. Gros de Tete, one do. Cashmere Shawls.
One do. Circassian Plaids, one box black Ostrich Feathers.
One do. Levantines and Florences—all of which will be sold at a small advance on auction prices, for cash only.

☞ WANTED, a young Woman, who has a perfect knowledge of the business, to whom liberal wages will be given. nov. 27—tf

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New & Accommodating Store.

JOSHUA COWPLAND

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced in all its branches, the LOOKING GLASS and FANCY HARDWARE Business, at No. 11 South Second, a few doors below Market street, Philadelphia, where he offers for sale CHEAP,—A general assortment of Looking Glasses in gilt, mahogany and other frames,
Brass Andirons,
Fenders,
Knives and Forks,
Britannia Tea & Coffee Pots,
Plated & Brass Candlesticks,
Brass Stair Rods,
Bellows,
Toilette Glasses,
Shovels and Tongs,
Tea Trays and Waiters,
Bread Baskets,
Plated Table Castors,
Cutlery Ware,
Plated and Steel Snuffers and Trays,
Needles, and a handsome assortment of other articles in the Fancy line.—Also, Patent Metal Boilers, Tea Kettles, Saucepans, together with an assortment of Iron Pots, and a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SONG.

1.
Let Poets from fountains Pyerian sip,
And the muses with favour their courtship repay;
Let their grandeur the tempest and torrent outstrip,
But give me forever my flask of Tokay.

2.
Let astronomers feast on the comets and stars,
And sound the loud trump to the bright god of day;
Let the soldier fight o'er all he fought in the wars,
But give me forever my flask of Tokay.

3.
Let Doctors praise herbs that will help them to kill,
And boast how Hippocrates patients could slay;
Let them tell you what virtue exists in a Pill,
But give me forever my flask of Tokay.

4.
Let the rich and the young, and the blythe and the fair,
Praise their villas so grand, and their pleasures so gay;
Let the miser hoard guineas with zeal and with care,
But give me forever my flask of Tokay.

5.
Let the lover his truth and fidelity boast,
Let his mistress his fondness and fervour repay,
Or e'er let my verses appear in the "Post"—
But hold—this I own takes the palm from Tokay.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

WANT OF LEISURE.—(Bunzlau, in Silesia.)—It was Sunday morning, and men, women and children were seated or stretched in the sun before their doors. "Why don't you go to church?" I called to a young white-headed rogue who was basking himself apparently half asleep, along a stone bench. "I have no time," was the reply; and he turned himself again to his repose.—*Tour in Germany.*

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

JONES & HARRISON,
Silk, Woollen, Cotton Dyers & Scourers,
No. 102½ ARCH,
Between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia,

BEG leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that they DYE, RESTORE, and RE-POLD Goods of every description, at the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

N. B. Family articles attended to with punctuality and despatch.

Orders from the country thankfully received, and every exertion will be used to have them ready to return by the conveyance sent.

oct 27—1t

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Hands and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and those Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Coloured Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 20—tf

Just published, and for Sale, by

ISAAC PUGH, South-East corner of Third and Race sts. "The Knowledge of the Lord, the only True God."—To which is added Remarks upon the Doctrine of Perseverance, by JOB SCOTT. Price 25 Cents.

I. P. has also for sale "Salvation by Christ," by Job Scott, Books & Stationary, suitable for Store Keepers, Teachers, &c.—Hanging Paper, a general Assortment for sale, very *cheap.* oct. 23—tf

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 112 South Second st. opposite the Custom House.*

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—4

FOLWELL & SHERMAN, Mercers & Taylors, No. 237 Market street. 160

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 56 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand. 170

JOSEPH DONALDSON, Hat Manufacturer, has constantly for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 72, North Second street, above Arch street. 166—1y*

GEORGE MILNER, Carpet Weaving and Customer's Weaving done as usual. Carpeting for sale low, at No. 106, North Fifth street, near Race st. 166—6m*

LADIES' Coats, Spencers and Riding Dresses made and Embroidered, in the first style, at No. 3 South Sixth street. 168

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No. 92 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 178 Vine st. above 8th, performs all operations on the TEETH, on moderate terms, and in all cases of Decay gives information and advice gratis.—aug 14

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 109 South Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 234 Market st. above 9th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 110 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 125 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No 38 North Eighth street.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 49 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE, No. 161 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Window Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any patterns, and bound in the handsomest manner.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 4 north Eleventh st. where a great variety of Statible Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for cash.—aug 14

KEYSBORO & HAGEDORN, No. 98 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clothed Quills.

J. UNDERWOOD, (from London) Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Essence of Anchovies, Chvice and other high sauces, Ketchup, Picculily and all other Pickles, &c. &c. wholesale & retail, at No. 7 South Sixth street. 160

A FEW RESPECTABLE BOARDERS may be accommodated in a private Family, at No. 183 Callowhill 170

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Aucts.*

New Market Clothing Store.

THE subscriber having opened a Clothing Store, at the South-East corner of South Second streets, respectfully informs the public that he has, and will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Silk Velvet and other Vestings, and Gentlemen's Apparel, such as Coats, Surtouts, Cloaks of every description, Pantaloons, Frock, Body and Gig Coats, Fine Ruffled and Plain Shirts, Cravats, and Drawers, also an extensive assortment of Ladies' Cloaks. Together with every article in his line of business all of which he will sell low, wholesale and retail, for cash or acceptances. Orders for Clothing, with which he may be favoured, shall be attended to at the shortest notice.

He would respectfully solicit the public to give him a trial. As he trusts he shall, by attention to business, and moderation in his charges, (now as desirable,) merit a share of their patronage.

dec 4—tf JAMES BATES.

HOTEL AND OYSTER HOUSE,

Back of No. 3 South Fourth street, near Market.

JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens, that he has fitted up a neat and convenient room for the accommodation of his customers, where he will be happy to serve them with the best of Oysters, Terrapins, &c. J. C. wishes to inform the public that his prices shall not exceed the customary charges in the oyster cellars. A private room for supper parties, and suppers provided at the shortest notice. Morris River, Cove, and York River Oysters. Also, Oysters put up to go by land or sea. nov 13—tf

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An Important recent Chemical Discovery.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off, in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 20 years of age, in the short time of 13 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

JOHN OLDRIDGE,

JOHN S. FURY, No. 101 Spruce street, Philadelphia, is constituted Sole Agent for the sale of the Balm of Columbia in the United States. oct. 23—tf

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the teeth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 153, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 15—1y

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine making, at No. 46, SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Second Story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attention, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Turning in Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood,
Turning Lathes made and repaired,
Billiard Balls of seasoned Ivory,
Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory Cases for silver Pens,
Ivory Memorandum Books in cases,
Ivory and bone Umbrella and Parasol Mountings,
Steel Nut Tacks with ivory handles,
Morocco Balls made and adjusted,
Bone Screws and Engine Work,
Cutlers' Steel, Brass, Ivory and Wood Turning,
Screw Plates, Taps and Dies made and repaired,
Gold & Silver Smith's Turning,
Mill, Ship, and all kinds of heavy Turning,
All sorts of Machinery made and repaired.

☞ Manufacturers are invited to send patterns of such parts of Machinery as they may want, such as Top Roller Saddles, Piston Wheels, Bobbins, Spindles, Pliers, &c. which will be punctually attended to, and delivered to order, at low prices. nov. 23—3m

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Callowhill Street Ferry Company are hereby notified, that the President and Trustees of the said Company require all the remainder of the instalments due on their respective Shares, being the third, fourth and fifth instalments to be paid on or before the first day of Third Month next, to the Treasurer, REESE MORRIS, at the north-west corner of Fifth and Wood streets, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia.

By direction of the Trustees.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, President.

12th Mo. 1, 1824. [nov 30—3w*

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the Township of Chester, County of Burlington, and State of New-Jersey, the property of the late Benjamin Hollinshead, deceased, lying on three public roads, and within two miles of Moorestown, ten from Coopers' Ferries, seven from Mount Holly, eight from Burlington, and within two miles of several Grist and Saw Mills, and near several Landings, and a number of School Houses and places of Worship of different societies. The Property contains about One Hundred and Forty Acres, six of which is good Wood Land, ten or eleven Acres of Meadow, the remainder Arable Land, in a good state of cultivation, under good Cedar Fence, and excellent Orchards of Apples and Peaches, and a variety of other Fruit Trees. The Buildings consist of a two-story Brick House and Kitchen, all new, with a Cellar under the whole, and a well of excellent water with a pump in it under a shed at the door, Barn, Hay House, Stables, Crib and Waggon House, and Smoke House, Granaries, &c. all in good order. Garden and Yards under complete fencings. Also, about 20 Acres of Wood-Land of the first quality, within four miles of said Farm, two from Moorestown and five from a Landing, consisting of large White Oaks, fit for ship timber, and and a variety of other wood. Likewise Eight Acres of the first quality Bank Meadow on Rancocus Creek, within two miles of said Farm with a good Bank thereon.

For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH HOLLINSHEAD, and
JOSHUA HOLLINSHEAD, Executors.

N. B.—The Property will be sold altogether, or in Lots, as may best suit Purchasers. sept. 25—3m*

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 221, Market Street, fifth door below 6th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,			4,00 a 5,00
Do.	do.	Monroes,	1,50 a 1,75
Do.	do.	Shoes,	1,25 a 1,50
Do.	do.	Buckskin do.	1,50 a 1,75
Men's	do.	Grain do.	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	1,00 a 1,00
Boys'	do.	Monroes, best quality,	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Shoes, do.	87 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	62 a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed.			1,00 a 1,12
Do.	Morocco do.	Heels and trimmed,	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	do. Spring Heels,	90 a 1,00
Do.	do	Boots Trimmed,	1,62 a 1,75
Do.	Leather	do.	1,12 a 1,37
Do.	Morocco thick soled Shoes,		1,12 a 1,25
Do.	do.	do. with Heels,	1,25 a 1,50
Do.	Leather	do. do.	87 a 1,25
Do.	do.	Pumps,	75 a 1,00
Misses' Morocco		do.	62 a 75
Do.	Valencia	do.	75 a 87
Do.	Leather	do.	50 a 62
Children's Morocco Boots,			37 a 62
Do.	Leather	do.	37 a 50

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

Pennsylvania Circulating Library,

NO 321 South Front street—containing a good selection of Novels, Romances, History, &c. where all the new publications may be had as soon as published.

☞ A few Boarders may be accommodated by applying as above. nov 27—3t

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation, containing 91 Acres,
Six Miles from the City.

The Improvements are a Stone Dwelling House, Stone Barn, Spring House, Carriage House, &c. a thriving Orchard. The whole in good cultivation. Also,

A VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT in the City, pleasantly situated. Enquire of

CHARLES GEORGE,
No. 214, North Ninth street, Philadelphia.
nov. 20—tf

LOOKING GLASS EMPORIUM.

GEORGE APPLE,

No. 10 CHESNUT STREET,

CONTINUES to keep a large and splendid assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, of the most modern style, which he invites the citizens of Philadelphia to call and view, as he feels confident, that any who wish to purchase, may be suited on terms by which he has on hand for disposal. To his store will also be found, a superb display of Looking Glasses, Grecian and Drawing-room Chairs, Fancy, Window, and Dressing Glasses, which may be purchased at very reasonable prices, for Cash. Old frames re-gilt,—old Chairs refinished as new.

☞ Four JOURNEYMEN GILDERS wanted at the above Manufactory. nov 27—3t

M. Pottinger, Dress-Maker,

No 5 South Sixth Street,

LADIES Coats, Spencers and Riding Habits, made and embroidered in the first style.

M. P. has always on hand a handsome assortment of Corsets; making One Dollar, cutting 25 Cents.

Two apprentices wanted to the dress and corset making business. nov. 20—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS.

TO Rent a large and extensive building suitable for almost any kind of a Manufacturing Establishment, situated on Rush-Hill, fronting Fairview, Hamilton and Schuylkill Sixth Streets, which the subscriber will lease or rent for any term of years;—together with a new and complete STEAM ENGINE, attached to the above establishment of *twelve horse power*, or more.—The above building is 60 feet deep by 30 feet front, exclusive of a convenient Engine Room and Counting Room, where also the Subscriber has, and there still may be carried on, an extensive Smithing Establishment.

Any person wishing further information respecting the above Establishment, will please call on the Subscriber,

JONATHAN COFFEE,
No. 202 Vine Street, Philadelphia.

SMITHING REMOVED.

J. COFFEE, of the late firm of Clark & Coffee, having removed a part of his Smithing Establishment from Rush-Hill, to the late Established stand of the said firm, at the Corner of the Ridge Road and Vine-street, where he still continues to execute all orders in his line of business with promptness.—Having made all the machinery for upwards of 20 years for the late *Oliver Evans*, and latterly for his successors, Messrs. Rush & Muhlenburg, he flatters himself of giving general satisfaction to those who may favour him with any kind of wrought Iron Machinery.

Thankful for the encouragement heretofore received, he hopes still by his attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. nov. 27—3t.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for *mercury*, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 5th*, 1824."

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

"N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kibbee, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Heard, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lyman & Beaumont, Druggists.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining none of its virtues.

These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. [19—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expense or risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace Smith, Alpheus Smith, James & John A. Smith, Jones & Wood, Silas Earle, or Pliny Earle. They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLET & SHEET CARDS, out of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep Whittemore's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both *Cotton* and *Wool*, at manufacturer's prices.

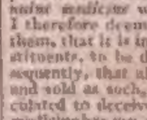
Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 146, Market Street, Philadelphia.

JACOB & G. M. JUSTICE.

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of them. oct. 23—6ty

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A FIRST RATE FARM, in the Township of Greenwich and County of Gloucester, situate on Great Manton Creek between Paulsborough and the Delaware, 4 1-2 miles from Woodbury and 10 from Camden, containing 160 acres, 41 of which is first rate Tide Meadow, 50 acres of Arable Land under good Cedar Fence and in good order, and the remainder Wood Land.



There are on the Premises one good New STONE HOUSE, 42 feet front by 33 deep, built of the best materials, and is well finished, being plastered from the garret to the cellar. And one other good two story frame Tenant's house, with two Barns two Cells Houses, Smoke House, &c. Two young thrifty Apple Orchards of the best grafted Fruit. This Farm is in a good state of cultivation, and is allowed to be the best Land in the neighbourhood. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without first viewing the premises. Any person wishing to buy a first rate Farm would do well to call and look for themselves.

An indisputable Title will be given, clear of all incumbrances whatever, and the payments will be made easy to the purchaser. Application to be made to the Subscriber living on the Premises, or to JOSEPH V. CLARK, near Clarksborough, or to SAMUEL CLEMENT, Esq. living in Camden. JOHN V. CLARK.

nov. 6—tf

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,

Corner of Bank Street and Library Lane.

J. W. TYLER respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, after returning his thanks for their former encouragement, that he has taken that large and commodious establishment at the above named place, and has fitted it up in a superior style, for the accommodation and convenience of those who may honour him with their company. His bar is stored with the richest and best Liquors, and by a strict attention to business, he hopes to secure the future encouragement of his friends and the public generally.—Commodious stabling being attached to his establishment. Travellers will find for convenience and safety the advantages of his accommodations.—Societies, public or private Meetings can have a large and extensive room, which is fitted up expressly for that purpose.

J. W. Tyler respectfully adds that he has made arrangements to accommodate boarders; the central situation of his establishment is a sufficient recommendation, being in the very centre of business. oct. 2—tf

B. ROBINSON,

KEEPS constantly for sale, at his VARIETY and JEWELRY STORE, No. 17 South Second Street, fine Pearl, Fine Gold and Plain JEWELRY; Silver Spectacles, suited to all ages; Plated Goods and Britannia Ware; an extensive Assortment of Coral of all sizes; fine Polished Steel and Fancy Gilt Goods, all of which will be warranted and sold low, wholesale or retail.

☞ Distant Orders attended to with promptness and despatch. oct. 16—tf

NURSERY.

THE Subscriber has for sale a large assortment of grafted FRUIT TREES, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, and Plumb, at his Nursery, near Darby, (Penn.); among which are many rare and valuable kinds. Persons may obtain a Catalogue of said Trees by application to James Andrews, at Josiah Bunting & Co's. Lumber Yard, corner of Pine and Eighth Streets, Philadelphia, where all orders left, will be promptly attended to, or at the Nursery, by

SAMUEL BUNTING, Jr.

oct. 16—3m*

PROPOSALS

BY JOHN SIMMONS, Bookseller and Stationer, South West corner of Third and Tammany streets, Philadelphia, for publishing, by subscription, MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF DAVID FERRIS, an approved Minister of the Society of Friends. Revised and corrected from the original copy in Manuscript. It will be printed on a fine paper and good type, and contain about 24 pages duodecimo; and delivered to subscribers, bound in boards, at 37 1-2 cents a copy.

nov. 6—tf

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

At 225 Arch Street, above Sixth.

W. TAIT begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand a considerable stock of Goods, calculated for Christmas Presents—such as Ladies' Work Boxes, Dress Cases, Thread Cases, Pocket Books, Purses, Memorandum Books, &c. of his own manufacture, which he warrants superior to the imported goods of the same kind. Also, Choice Cutlery and Silver Trinkets. nov. 27—4t

Mortimer & Wiltbohn,

HAVE removed their office from No 149 Walnut street to No. 74 South Second street, Philadelphia, where they continue to purchase and sell Real Estates on commission, and transact agency business in general.

CONVEYANCES and writings of all kinds prepared with accuracy, neatness and despatch.

A REGISTER of Houses, Farms, &c. for sale is kept, which those disposed to purchase may at all times inspect. Entries in this register, with a full description of the property for sale, will be made at a reasonable rate, and, from the numerous applications made by persons intending to purchase, this Register gives much more publicity to the views and wishes of a seller than a common advertisement in the papers, which is overlooked by a majority of its readers.

MONEY procured and loaned out on mortgage.

nov. 20—tf

STEPHEN BLATCHFORD,

LICENSED PAWN BROKER, No. 137 North Fifth street, third door from the corner of Vine street, respectfully informs the public that he advances money on deposit, upon reasonable terms. No deposits taken from Minors or Apprentices. Satisfactory references can be given, if required.

N. B. Persons who may have had articles stolen from them, are requested to give the earliest information as above. nov 27—3t*

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

NO. 266,

S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's best Phila. made Boots,			4 00 to 4 00
Do.	do.	do. Monroes,	1 50 1 75
Do.	do.	do. Shoes,	1 25 1 50
Men's	do.	do. Grain Shoes,	1 00 1 12 1-2
Do.	do.	do. coarse do.	1 00 1 1 12 1-2
Boys' Monroes, best quality,			87 1-2 1 12
Do. fine Shoes, do.			87 1-2 1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do.			62 1-2 75
Ladies' Valencia Slippers,			1 00 1 12 1-2
Do.	do.	Bootheels,	1 25 1 37 1-2
Do.	Morocco	Slippers,	87 1 12 1-2
Do.	do.	do. Bootheels,	1 12 1-2 1 25
Do.	do.	2d quality,	50 75
Do. fine Leather Shoes,			87 1-2 1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do.	do.		75 1 00

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap. June 12—6m

SARAH & MARCY DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly *J. Davis's* Genuine Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes. Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

No. 31, South Front Street.

We hope that our attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above. nov. 6—3m

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

Also, Insolvent's Bonds and Petitions carefully and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on advantageous terms; and generally in the performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

N. B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

Wheelwrighting and Carriage-making.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Wheelwrighting and Carriage-making, in all its various branches, and having a thorough knowledge of the latest fashions, flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom.

JOSIAH HALL, Jr.

☞ All kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Waggons, made and repaired on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or trade.

Also, on hand, new and second-hand Gigs and Waggons, for sale. J. H. Jr.

Salem, Nov. 8, 1824. [nov 27—3m

J. S. RUSSELL,

No. 68,

Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

oct. 23—4t

Young Gentleman's Academy,

North West corner of Union and Third streets.

Entrance No. 63 Union street.

THE Academy is now open for the reception of Scholars—Grateful for present patronage, D. HUTTON respectfully informs a generous public, that he has taken the young gentlemen's apartment of St. Paul's Seminary, where he teaches Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, and History. There will also be taught the most useful branches of the Mathematics, viz. Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Mensuration of superficies and solids, Navigation, Surveying, &c.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Orthography and Reading	3 00 dolls.
Writing, Geography and Grammar,	4 00
Do. with Arithmetic,	5 00
Do. with Arithmetic and Book-keeping,	7 00
All, or any of the foregoing, with the different branches of Mathematics,	8 00

No additional charge for those who read history.

The subscriber will teach private classes of gentlemen, of ladies, a beautiful and easy system of Short-hand.

EVENING SCHOOL will commence on the 7th of 10th month, and attention will be paid by

DAVID HUTTON.

9th mo 4—3m

MANAGERS' OFFICE,

No. 121 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

Union Canal Lottery,

14th Class—New Series.

WILL be drawn on the 5th Jan. 1825, and finished in a few minutes, Sixty numbers—eight Ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1,248	20		24,960
10,608	10		106,080
12,120 Prizes.			$273,760
22,100 Blanks.			

34,220 Tickets at $3.

The Managers of the UNION CANAL LOTTERIES offer to the public the above brilliant Scheme, the tickets of which have been taken by engagement to an extent so great as to render the Drawing certain on the day named.

Tickets and Shares will be sold at the Scheme price, 3 dollars—Shares in proportion, until Thursday 4th of November, at No. 121 Chesnut-street, nearly opposite the Post Office, to which place the Managers have removed their Office.

J. B. YATES,
oct. 20—tf A. M'INTYRE, } Managers.

UNPRECEDENTED LUCK!!

FORTUNE'S HOME FOREVER!

Drawing of the 13th Class Union Canal Lottery—new series.

Nos. Drawn }	1st	2d	3d	4th
	11	22	12	8

THREE of the Capital Prizes of 1000 dollars, many of 100, 500, 300, making in all, one third of all the Capital Prizes in the above Lottery, were sold as usual at FORTUNE'S HOME, No. 120 Chesnut street.

P. CANFIELD anticipates the pleasure of also furnishing his friends and patrons with the Capital Prizes in the Canal Lottery, 14th class, new series, positively to be drawn on the 5th January, 1825, as all the prizes therein are determined by the drawing of eight numbers only, a scheme of which is as follows, viz:

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1248	20		24,960
1,0608	10		106,080

Price of Tickets 3 dollars. Shares in proportion.

A certificate of 40 whose Tickets may be had for 112 Dolls.

Do.	20 halves,	56
Do.	20 quarters,	28
Do.	20 eighths,	14

The Cash, as usual, will always be in readiness for Prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn.

Orders, post paid, enclosing the Cash, to be duly received and promptly attended to, if addressed to P. CANFIELD, Philadelphia. nov 13—tf

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES.

P. I. DECKER

AGAIN tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the public for the increasing patronage with which he has been favored, and trusts his future attentions will merit a continuance. He begs leave to announce that the following capital prizes were sold in shares, and cashed by him within the last ten days, viz.

Register	3448	- - -	1000 Dollars.
	1431	- - -	1000
	6007	- - -	1000

He has also, within a short period, sold one ticket prize of 5000 dollars, one of 2000, six of 1000, four of 500, 10 of 100, besides 30's, and minor prizes innumerable; which he has